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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

For Japan's Consumption

Donkey Also Goes Round

Spain's War for Prestige

¶ **Warnings for Japan**—If Japanese statesmen read behind the lines of foreign press reports (and they undoubtedly do) they are aware today that the great democracies most concerned in the Far East conflict are delicately and sincerely giving the Japanese Government the information that attempts to slam shut China's open door will be forcefully resisted. At least four important angles to the subject are now being discussed in Washington; namely: Mr. Landon's telegraphed assurance to the President of support of a foreign policy which seeks peace but submits to no affronts; Mr. Roosevelt's published reply; a similar declaration of support from Republican vice-presidential candidate for 1936, Col. Frank Knox, referred to at a press conference; and former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson's energetic opposition to the Ludlow resolution voiced in a letter to the New York Times, in which he condemns the proposal to call for a referendum on war as "fantastic." Simultaneously in London, Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden both speak warily but warningly, pursuing a line of reasoning impressively parallel to that expressed by Mr. Landon. • In case there may be some misunderstanding in Tokyo, the democracies are saying: "We'll go a long way to help the world toward peace; but we'll not be pushed around."

¶ **Congress Adjourns**—A small mechanical donkey, rushing aimlessly about a table in the House, getting nowhere in particular in a hurry, is pointed to as symbolic of the special session of Congress just ended. But those who do the pointing are administration critics. New Deal supporters do not agree with the Republican mule-skinners—although, after five weeks of argument, not a single legislative measure advocated by President Roosevelt as the special work of the special session finds its way through Congress. Administration proponents, however, refuse to see this as a defeat. They point to the passage of the Housing Bill in the Senate which nearly passed under the deadline before adjournment; to spade work on other measures which will save the time in the regular session which meets Jan. 3, and to several odd jobs which are expected to facilitate future legislation. • Of course, a great many critics will say that the great success of the special session lies in the things it failed to do.

¶ **Anglo-German Relations**—Prime Minister Chamberlain's remarks in Commons echo in Berlin and vibrate the strings of European harmony. Said the Premier, speaking of Viscount Halifax's recent conversations with Reichsführer Hitler: "It's a first step toward a general effort to arrive at what has sometimes been called a general settlement." The House agrees with his aim toward the establishment of general European appeasement without the disruption of war. The Associated Press now reports that in official National Socialist circles in Berlin there's general satisfaction with the Premier's statement and its reception. • It may be assumed that Germany translates Mr. Chamberlain's words as implying a willingness to consider its colonial claims.

¶ **More About Spain**—News from Hendaye on the Franco-Spanish frontier, reporting the capture of strategic Teruel by government forces, stimulates the recollection that not since last June's offensive west of Madrid has the Spanish government gained as important a victory. The battle, lasting a week, marks the first major test of government strength since the concentration of Franco forces in the Aragon. • It may be interpreted as an indication of what might happen to the insurgent forces should Italian and German support be withdrawn—and perhaps that's why they're not withdrawn.

¶ **Egyptian Deadlock**—King Farouk wins his point, breaking the deadlock in the Egyptian Cabinet, when ministers agree that the nationalist Wafd Party's blue shirts be dissolved. The formality of submitting the question to the Wafd executive committee and Nationalist members of Parliament follows with no indication that the dissolution will be successfully contested. The victory seems a compromise, since now the King is not likely to insist on his right to nominate a third of the Senators. • Obviously getting rid of the blue shirts now forestalls the necessity of getting rid of a larger problem later.

¶ **Colonel House Speaks**—The confidante and wartime adviser to President Wilson, Col. Edward M. House, gives advice to America through a Greenwich (Conn.) newspaper: "The world looks to the United States. If we fail, or even dawdle, we may one day find ourselves vulnerable to attack. But we will not fail. American leadership will assert itself because it must. In that way only the world peace that is now trembling in the balance will yet be preserved." • America's public opinion is expressing itself widely in similar tones. The pitch indicates that America prefers an anthem to a lullaby.

In the Boston Section:

Fight started over proposal to drop labor board.

Mayor of Hartford gives voters choice of budgets.

Scrap iron shipments to Japan mounting steadily.

Dever asks grand jury powers be given his office.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Insurgents Admit Capture of Teruel By Loyalist Army

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Dec. 22 (AP)—The capture today of strategic Teruel after a week of siege fighting gave the Spanish Government its first important civil war victory since last June's offensive west of Madrid.

Confirmation of the fall of Teruel, Insurgent strong point at the southernmost tip of the Aragon front, came from both Insurgent and Government headquarters, along with reports of large casualties.

A Strategic Victory

BARCELONA, Dec. 22 (AP)—Defense Minister Indalecio Prieto yesterday announced that Government forces had captured Teruel, bitterly contested provincial capital 135 miles east of Madrid.

The Government hailed the fall of Teruel as its greatest victory of the civil war now in its 18th month. It is the largest city yet reported captured by the Government which heretofore has taken towns ranging to 3000 inhabitants.

Teruel's last census showed 12,000 inhabitants but refugees were believed to have swelled the city to 20,000 or 25,000.

Its strategic importance outstripped its size, however, for it was the logical starting point for any Insurgent drive to divide Government Spain with a thrust to the Mediterranean coast.

Government officials admitted that the Insurgents, if they broke through at Teruel, could reach the coast in two days.

Teruel was occupied and fortified by the Insurgents soon after the civil war broke out. Government officials said that its capture indicated that the Government forces now were able to carry through sustained offensive warfare.

The Teruel attack apparently took the Insurgents by surprise. There was evidence, Government sources said, that the Insurgents poured in heavy reinforcements to save the Teruel garrison, but the Government advance continued slowly throughout the six-day siege.

Rich Stores for Madrid

PARIS, Dec. 22 (AP)—Custody of millions of dollars in gold and silver bars, jewels and art objects, rescued from Bilbao before its fall to Spanish Insurgents, was awarded today to the Spanish Madrid-Valencia Government Embassy. French courts decided ownership of the treasure, brought to France, was unchanged by the Insurgent victories in the north.

New Deal Says Extra Session Was Justified

Declares Work Done Will Let Regular Congress Adjourn Early

Futile, Says G.O.P.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—A small mechanical donkey—symbol of the Democratic Party—was placed by Representative Claude V. Parsons (D) of Illinois on the table used by the majority leader in the well of the House before adjournment yesterday.

The toy was released and while congressmen tittered it proceeded to run merrily round and round the table in circles—always moving rapidly and never getting anywhere.

This, declared Republicans led by the redoubtable Bertrand H. Snell of New York, minority leader, was symbolic of the special session just ended, which after five weeks' argument passed no single legislative measure asked by President Roosevelt when he summoned it, against the advice of leaders, to meet Nov. 15.

Quite a different story was told by Democrats.

The Senate passed the housing bill yesterday, they pointed out, in form little different from the House bill, so that conferees might easily have made the bill law before adjournment but for the absence of Representative Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama, head of the House conferees. Not believing the Senate could act so quickly, Mr. Steagall left Washington.

Saves Time, They Say

This was only the beginning of the session's accomplishments, continued the Democrats. Spade-work done now will save the regular session, meeting Jan. 3, five weeks to two months of time and will permit Congress to adjourn early in April or May in preparation for the congressional elections that lie ahead.

Whatever the truth of the rival contentions, the fact is that the mere record of bills enacted does not begin to tell the story of the special session. While Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader, branded the whole session "a failure," the facts seem nearer the declaration of Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, House majority leader, that more has been accomplished than at any comparable period in his experience.

From the Democratic viewpoint at least the failure to enact bills was disappointing, but from the public's viewpoint at least, the debate which led up to the recommittal of the ill-digested wages and hours bill was not an unmixed blessing, while the delay in the even more sweeping farming bill may give a cooling-off spell of general value.

Expect Bill to Pass

The non-controversial housing bill will probably pass early next month, though with the deletion in conference of the last-minute amendment appended by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, requiring payment of the prevailing rate of wages. Senator Lodge subsequently voted against the measure, and the Administration declares the bill "unworkable" with his amendment, since it would prevent the agreement for lower wages with trade unions on an annual pay

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Yuletide Greetings by Embassy Children

© Harris & Ewing

International Christmas Party Goes On Air From Washington

Among the Boys and Girls on the Program Were (Upper Left) Camilla Torr, Daughter of the British Military Attaché and Mrs. Torr; Didi Rajamatri (Upper Right), Daughter of the Minister of Siam and Mme. Rajamatri, Who Was Unable at the Last Moment to Take Part; Blanka Brojska (Lower Left), Daughter of the Counselor of the Czechoslovakian Legation and Mrs. Brojska; Dieter and Gisela Tannenberg (Lower Right), Children of Secretary of German Embassy and Frau Wilhelm Tannenberg

Cotton Problem in South: Is Industry the Solution?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 22—Smoking chimneys have not smudged the landscape of the cotton country, but the movement in the Deep South to balance agriculture with industry is making great strides. There exists today for the first time in the history of the "land of cotton" a substantial demand for industrial labor. Tax rolls and financial statements reveal large capital investments in something other than farm lands. There is a change in the atmosphere, a quickening of the tempo.

In an unprecedented act which declared by law that "industry is a public convenience and necessity" and that "public policy demands a program . . . to balance agricultural development with industrial expansion for the promotion of the general public welfare," Mississippi took legal steps in 1936 to abandon a policy adhered to since 1800 and to provide that its natural resources and products, such as cotton, cottonseed, clay, wood, vegetable oil, nut oil, sugar cane, vegetables, grain, et cetera, be processed and prepared in this State for market.

New industries already secured

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 22 (AP)—Farm bill or no farm bill, good prices or bad, the land of cotton is at work already on the 1938 crop.

No one will hazard a guess as to the size or value of next year's yield, but cotton is king in Dixie, and while the North bothers with ice and snow, balmy weather brings southern farmers to the fields.

Practically every state below the Mason and Dixon line reported a larger farm income in 1937 than in 1936, despite low cotton prices.

They planted cotton up to the back doors this year and the Government estimated a crop of 18,746,000 bales—the greatest on record. But the price fell and cotton planters generally have said the crop was a failure, economically.

In the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, planting preparations are under way for 1938. Meanwhile, in the plains country of northwest Texas, farmers near O'Donnell still are picking the bumper 1937 crop, trying to get it ginned.

These reports from agricultural extension and other farm officials generally say 1937 was a good farm year in the South:

Texas—Cotton outlook hinges largely on new farm bill; total farm income for 1937 about 25 per cent above 1936, but net income to farmer less due to cost of cultivating and harvesting bumper crops.

Oklahoma—Farm income up 25 per cent, due largely, says Findley Weaver of the University of Oklahoma, to Government benefit payments and a good wheat crop.

Virginia—Farm income best since 1930.

Tennessee—Some slackening of farm trade reported due to recess in general business.

Arkansas—Farm income up $20,000,000 over 1936.

Florida—Farmers in better shape than in recent years due to volume of production.

Mississippi — Conditions generally good; cotton, representing 80 per cent of farm income, expected to bring in $166,000,000 this year.

Georgia—Income about $3,000,000 higher in 1937, but fertilizer bill $7,000,000 higher than in 1936.

Alabama—Receipts from principal farm products and Government payments in 1937, January-October period, $102,695,000, compared with $80,215,000 for same 1936 period.

New High Marks in Cotton Trade Established in 1937: Financial Page.

Children Voice Peace Message At Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—A message of "peace and good will toward men" delivered to the nation by two Japanese lasses, the daughters of Ambassador Hirosi Saito, was the highlight of the fifth international children's Christmas party held here today.

Sons and daughters of diplomats from 19 countries participated. They wore the colorful costumes of their native lands, and many spoke in their mother tongues and then translated their greeting into English for the benefit of American boys and girls who might be "listening in" on the radio.

Native Costumes and Tongues

Because of the tense international situation special interest was attached this year to the messages broadcast by the Saito girls, Sakiko and Masako. While the children alone take part in the program, it is generally understood that their fathers and mothers have a hand in composing the greeting they are to send out to the world.

Sakiko's plea was that "at the Yuletide when our thoughts naturally turn to peace and good will toward men, let us, the rising generation of all lands, resolve that we will devote our lives to making the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Japan Admits Firing In Panay's Vicinity; U. S. Navy to Expand

Administration Decision to Increase Building Program Revealed

Treaty Limits Believed Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—A decision to increase next year's naval construction program as the first step in a general program of American rearmament at a faster tempo than during the past five years has been reached by the Administration, it is learned authoritatively today. Admiral William Leahy, chief of naval operations, was summoned to the White House at noon and the White House secretariat stated that the purpose was discussion of naval construction plans.

Today's information confirms dispatches published in The Christian Science Monitor beginning Dec. 17. Formal announcement is expected the first of the year. Whether it will be accompanied by immediate steps to increase the material efficiency of the navy to implement diplomatic policy towards Japan and whether the army will share in bigger arms budgets is not known. But both these other features of rearmament are known to be under consideration in high quarters.

The decision to increase next year's program has been reached subsequent to the sinking of the Panay. Previous to that incident on Dec. 12 the Bureau of the Budget had approved the following program: Two battleships, two light cruisers, eight destroyers, six submarines, four auxiliaries.

Now Considered

This original program is now being considered by the House appropriations committee. It is in keeping with the regular naval construction program which was adopted under the Vinson-Trammell act and which had as its objective the achievement by 1941 of a fleet at the limit of the expired Washington and London naval treaties.

It is not certain as yet whether the increase in this program will be designed merely to speed the date of completion of a full treaty navy or whether it will mark the first deviation from this policy which has been the controlling factor in American naval plans throughout the Roosevelt Administration. Indications are that the latter is the case since the treaty limit has already been reached in two important categories—aircraft carriers and heavy cruisers—and the two light cruisers contemplated in next year's regular program would fill that category also.

Cruiser Fleet

Particular emphasis is laid in naval quarters on the importance of increasing America's aircraft carrier fleet. The navy now has six such ships of which two—the Wasp and Enterprise—are still under construction. The total is 135,000 tons, which is the treaty limit. Britain has eleven—six built and five building—totalling 229,350 tons, an excess of 94,350 tons over the treaty limit. Japan officially has six carriers, four complete and two building, amounting to 88,470 tons, or 7470 tons in excess of Japan's treaty limit. More important, it is believed here, is that Japan has more carriers, not officially reported, under construction.

Also, the navy experts feel that the existing cruiser fleet of 37 ships is inadequate. Britain's cruiser ob-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Interim Report Hints Stray Bullets Hit U. S. Gunboat

Britain Protests Over Hong Kong

Japan today officially admitted that there was machine-gunning in the vicinity of the Panay, "stray bullets" from which may have hit the gunboat. The admission is made in an "interim" report by the Japanese on the bombing of four American craft. Whether it is intended as a reply to the American protests was not made clear.

The British Government meanwhile made its sixteenth protest to the Japanese. Britain objects to Japanese seizure of a Chinese customs vessel in British-controlled territorial waters off Hong Kong. Apprehensive of Japanese expansion southward on the China coast, Britain also has taken steps to strengthen its Hong Kong garrison.

In the United States a record naval-building program looms as a method of implementing American diplomacy in the Far East. The stiffening of the United States' foreign policy has drawn significant non-partisan support. This support for the administration's foreign policy appears to have greatly strengthened the State Department in its demand for rigid guarantees for American rights in the Far East.

And with mounting opposition to the Ludlow "war referendum" legislation in Congress, prospect of a more active rôle for the United States in international affairs is studied in Washington.

Meanwhile in Japan the difficult internal situation is disclosed by arrests of 371 left-wing politicians, educators and labor leaders, including one member of the Diet. They are accused of communist and pacifist activities.

'Stray Bullets' Hinted In Interim Report On Sinking of Panay

TOKYO, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Foreign Office, in what it called an "interim report" on the sinking of the United States gunboat Panay by Japanese planes, declared today Japanese surface boats were machine-gunning Chinese at the time "and there might have been stray bullets flying toward the Panay" from these surface boats.

The report declared also that the Japanse fliers, who sank the gunboat in the Yangtse river above Nanking, also bombed Japanese troops and killed two soldiers despite the fact the troops waved 10 Japanese flags.

The Foreign Office declined to say whether the "interim report" would serve as a reply or as a basis for a reply to American notes protesting the attack on the Panay.

(The United States has sent two communications demanding apology and redress for bombing of the Panay and three Standard Oil vessels. Accounts by those aboard that Japanese troops, as well as the bombing planes, machine-gunned the ships has added to the seriousness of the situation.)

Delayed by Conditions

"It has been reported that when the Panay was bombed army launches fired on the gunboat and also that Japanese soldiers boarded the Panay," the statement said.

"Japanese military authorities have done everything in their power to ascertain the facts regarding the incident. Unfortunately, various army units are scattered over a wide area and means of communication are inadequate so investigations have been delayed.

"Investigations still are progressing, conducted by military authorities on the spot in co-operation with a staff officer of imperial headquarters who was dispatched from Tokyo after the incident."

"Friendly Intentions"

"So far it is established that Japanese soldiers boarded the Panay with friendly intentions, but no evidence was discovered showing the ship was the target of intentional shooting.

"At approximately 2 p. m., Dec. 12, a certain unit of motor launches left Taiping for Pukow. In the course of the journey downstream, two lanches, acting as scouts, met, at a point below Taiping, five steam vessels which they judged were being used by Chinese troops and accordingly returned to report the discovery to their main unit.

"On receipt of this report the entire unit landed on the right bank of the river. While watching they sighted Japanese naval aircraft bomb the above mentioned group of vessels. The distance between the ships and the army unit then was about 2000 meters (about a mile).

"The Japanese soldiers saw wounded from the first ship being carried toward the shore. Immediately after the second bombing a commander approached the ship and discovered it was American. Thereupon he immediately ordered his men to care for the wounded who were carried to shore. Two Japanese commanders were discussing the situation when a third bomb dropped in the vicinity.

"A commander then ordered 10 soldiers to wave Japanese flags in order to make the airmen cease bombing. The latter failed to recog-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Japan views the conflict, by William Henry Chamberlin in the Magazine section.

Economics in the News

Open Door in China—An Interest Which Dates Back to Daniel Webster—Slamming the Door Shut in Japanized Territory

—By H. B. E.

One of the few great traditions in American foreign policy is associated with China—the tradition of the Open Door. It is really another form of phrasing Secretary Hull's policy of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment in commercial relations among nations. That is, nations must play no favorites. If a favor is given to one nation, it must be extended to all others.

The policy has had a peculiar application to China because of China's importance and at the same time its impotence. Back in Daniel Webster's time the Western powers were competing for favors from the weak imperial government. Webster told the American commissioners that the United States would find it "impossible to remain on terms of friendship and regard" with the Emperor of China if he should grant greater commercial privileges or facilities to the subjects of any other government than to the citizens of the United States. The United States wanted as much of the Chinese melon as the others got.

In "Our Far Eastern Assignment" Felix Morley calls this policy "our fairly consistent policy of getting as much out of China as Great Britain while letting that country bear the onus for the methods employed." There was thus nothing very noble about this kind of policy. It was simply a case of wanting a share of any spoils.

But in 1899 the same policy was turned into a positive instrument for good. So much nibbling had been going on at the Chinese melon that the fruit seemed likely to disappear altogether. In 1899 John Hay at first thought of carrying Daniel Webster's policy to its logical conclusion—namely, earmarking a part of China as the American contribution to the partition of China. Later he thought better of it. And he enunciated the policy of the Open Door in a form which safeguarded Chinese integrity. Instead of acquiescing in Chinese partition, and insisting upon share and share alike of the parts, he asked for agreement in keeping the ports of China open to all foreign commerce on the same terms, no matter whether those ports happened to be within "spheres of foreign interest" or not.

Thus John Hay equipped the Webster share and share alike policy with a standard of common self-denial. Nations were still allowed to get away with a lot of special plunder in China. But they must not seal the ports to outsiders, or rig the Chinese customs rates at ports in which they are particularly interested.

Britain, then afraid of German and Russian intrusion in China, was back of this new American policy. Indeed, the policy originated in London, just as the Monroe Doctrine did. Though other powers loath to arrest the Chinese feast, were unwilling to go along with John Hay, somehow, nevertheless, China was saved as an entity. And at the Washington Conference in 1921 Mr. Hughes completed the job that John Hay had begun. The Open Door became a definite international pledge.

Secretary Hull has said that the United States will not abandon this interest. His insistence comes at a time when Japan is trying to close the Open Door. The beginning is the interference with the management of the Chinese Maritime Customs. Nothing has been said yet about the Chinese tariff, but the maneuvering about the customs is the handwriting on the wall. The powers are justified in worrying about the Open Door. In Manchoukuo, as the result of Japanese control of the customs and therefore of the customs duties, there is still a Customs Door, but the opening has become a crack. Witness the figures of foreign imports into Manchoukuo, 1929 and 1934-36; that is, before and after Japan's occupation:

	1929	1934-36
Total Imports	100%	100%
Japan and Korea	42.4	73.9
China Proper	30.4	7.3
U. S. A.	7.0	4.5
Great Britain	3.9	1.4

You see how Japan is creating an economic bond between herself and puppet Manchoukuo. The price is the slow squeezing out of trade with other nations.

Senator Borah once said to this writer, "The American people will never fight for the Open Door." Of course not; but there is no point in shouting the fact from the housetops to people who are engaged upon undermining American interests. To say that you insist upon maintaining your interests and at the same time that you will not go to war about them, is the surest way of inviting a fight. War can be avoided by wise and forehanded diplomacy which has the country back of it just as much as by having no diplomacy at all.

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Meat Prices Reported Down

CHICAGO, Dec. 22 (AP)—Now should be a good time to satisfy that craving for choice beefsteak and pork chops in case high meat prices tightened purse strings in recent months.

Wholesale prices of beef, pork, veal and lamb, the Institute of American Meat Packers said, have declined from 2 to 12 per cent within the last week. Better grades of beef and pork, the institute reported were wholesaling at approximately one-half of September prices and the common grades are down too, but not so much.

Economists cite a number of reasons for the decline. As soon as the big corn crop was harvested farmers, who anticipated 40 to 45 cents a bushel prices, started feeding it to their livestock. Two months later they were rushing their cattle and swine into a declining market. As a result of those heavy receipts, prices now are reacting downward in the wholesale and retail markets.

At the moment, supplies are greater than the rather sluggish demand, due, economists believe, to the business recession. Another factor is the preference of some people for poultry during the holiday season.

Most recent declines may be only temporary, however, since there has been a slacking of livestock receipts the last few days, which is expected to continue for the rest of the month. This, the institute said, undoubtedly would tend to raise prices slightly, but probably not until after the new year.

During the last week pork loins dropped more than other meats. Eight to 10 pounds declined 12 per cent and compared with the Nov. 15 wholesale price were down 24 per cent. The present price is $14.50 a hundred, compared with $19, Nov. 15 and $29.80 last Sept. 8. Twelve to 15-pound loins were 10 per cent under last week and 22 per cent lower than on Nov. 15.

Choice fresh beef carcasses of around 600 pounds were quoted today at $15.75 a hundred, 5 per cent under last week and 20 per cent lower than the Nov. 15 price. Last Sept. 20 the price was $28.50 a hundred. Medium and good grades of beef were down only 4 per cent as compared with a week ago.

Hungry Indians Learn 'Stop Sign' Brings Them Food

EDMONTON, Alta., Dec. 22 (CP)—Indians in Canada's northland have learned to use "stop signs," Pilot Ernie Kubicek reported. He said an elaborate one consisting of spruce boughs flanked by two bonfires, had been used to stop him while he flew his United Air Transport mail plane in the Yukon just north of the Alaskan boundary.

"We were flying from Lower Post to Whitehorse and were about 100 miles out when my co-pilot, Danny Trowsdell, saw the smoke and then the sign," said Mr. Kukicek.

"We didn't know what to make of it, but decided it must be an emergency of some kind, so we went down to see. The Indians told us they wanted food. We took their message and delivered it to the right persons. I expect they will get their food all right."

He left a few days' supply before resuming his flight.

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STREET FLOOR

A Man in the News

Palestine's New Ruler Indicates Strong Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Recent announcement of the appointment of Sir Harold A. MacMichael to succeed Gen. Sir Arthur G. Wauchope as High Commissioner for Palestine, means much more than the mere routine exchange of one British administrator for another.

Sir Arthur Wauchope chiefly relied upon a policy of conciliation. Sir Harold MacMichael—supported as he is by an energetic police adviser in Sir Charles A. Tegart, who has recently played a big part in putting down disorder in Bengal—is in a position to take a stronger line, for which his 25 years experience of Arab affairs as an officer of the Sudan administration, fits him.

Sir Harold holds decided views upon the question of the limitations applicable to concessions to nationalism among Oriental peoples.

These views are set forth in a volume he published four years ago entitled "The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan" (London, Faber and Faber Ltd.).

"Who is to say," he wrote "whether in a few years' time the proposition that self-government is a goal of universal validity will still be accepted as self-evident? Surely it requires some qualification even now. . . . May not the principle of internationalism tend to spread into the political sphere? If so it is doubly doubtful whether a country with no deep traditions and no long historical inheritance, the artificial product of military conquest, political bargains and the whim of geographers, is likely to become fully self-governing."

This was written about the Sudan but it is widely regarded as applying also to the case of Palestine. In the post to which Sir Harold has now been appointed, it will be his duty to supervise the introduction of reforms which as at present drafted involve the setting up of independent Jewish and Arab nationalities in Palestine.

These reforms have had so little enthusiastic a reception from either of the peoples to which they are to apply, that the question of modifying them has become an immediate one.

In choosing Sir Harold for this duty the British Government is regarded as indicating that it is by no means unwilling to consider alternative proposals.

© Russell, London

Sir Harold Alfred MacMichael
High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief for Palestine and High Commissioner for Transjordan

Stenographer's Yule Song Ready for New York Debut

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Between sessions of dictation during the hot days of August, 1935, Miss Eva Mayr, a stenographer in a Forty-second street office, wrote:

"The bells of Christmas are sounding out a rousing shout of cheer.

"The earth is radiant with Christmas light and all is white and clear. . . ."

Her words were set to music by Lorenzo Camilieri, founder and conductor of the People's Chorus. The resulting work, "Christmas Exultation," will be performed Wednesday at Carnegie Hall by the Philharmonic-Symphony orchestra and the People's Chorus.

Station KPDN Ready to Assist All Civic Groups

With Monitor Newscasters

PAMPA, Texas—Station KPDN here in the northern great plains district of the Panhandle, recently materially aided the local Harvester Mothers Club to secure the 200 rail tickets necessary to send the Harvester team, "pep" squad and rooters by special train on a 850-mile trip to Port Arthur on the Gulf. This journey is said to have been one of the longest trips ever made by a high school team.

By such a public example did KPDN verify the truth of its own statement that it co-operates with civic organizations, schools and everything of a worthy public nature.

Its own "public" KPDN estimates at slightly more than 50,000 listeners scattered in the near-by five counties in which its signal is heard. The station estimates its daylight range at about 50 miles. It radiocasts on a power of 100 watts from 6:30 a. m. to local sunset.

KPDN, which came on the air on Friday, April 10, 1936, constantly reminds listeners by its call that it is owned by the Pampa Daily News which in turn is owned by R. C. Hoiles of Santa Ana, Calif., who has several other newspapers and stations.

S. L. Patterson is resident manager; Herman Kreiger is chief engineer; Ray Monday, who is music director, also reads the radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News"; Bill Karn is artists' head.

KPDN radiocasts on a frequency of 1310 kilocycles.

This is article number 145 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Dec. 24.

Russia and Japan Adjust Difference On Fishing Rights

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (AP)—Soviet Russia yesterday agreed to let Japan continue fishing in Soviet Pacific waters, thus temporarily settling an issue that gravely troubled Russo-Japanese relations.

Official announcement was made prolonging for one year an old agreement which would have expired Dec. 31.

Negotiations to renew the agreement had developed dangerous possibilities when Russia postponed renewal of fishing rights in spite of strong Japanese pressure.

Japanese leaders had threatened "forcible action" to conserve Japan's important fishing industry in Russian waters which employs 20,000 fishermen.

The Soviet press told Japan that signing of a new agreement had been delayed by Japan's signature of an anti-communist pact with Germany.

A communication from Japanese fishermen recently vigorously urged the Government to safeguard Japan's rights there.

The original rights were awarded Japan by the Treaty of Portsmouth of 1905, part of the fruits of her victory over Russia in war. They were restated in March, 1928, and renewed for a year the end of 1936.

Florida's Centennial

Florida plans to celebrate in 1938 the centennial of its first constitutional convention.

La Guardia Voices Plea for Curb On 'Forced' Spending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia is preparing today to take his fight against municipal spending impositions by the Legislature and the state courts to the forthcoming constitutional convention in Albany, N. Y. He proposes a provision in the Commonwealth's new organic law to compel the reference to a jury of laymen for adjudication all questions of salary increases or readjustments ordered by lawmakers or by mandamus proceedings where these payments are not provided for in state or municipal budgets.

Warning he would see his fight over the 1936-30 city budget through to a finish was given by the Mayor at a dinner by the Merchants' Association of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria here last night when the association observed its fortieth anniversary.

Other speakers were Louis K. Comstock, president of the association; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Gen. James G. Harbord, chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, and William Fellowes Morgan, chairman of the association's committee on arrangements.

Mayor La Guardia struck hard at spending by the lawmakers and mandamus proceedings by the state courts, declaring that unless something was done about it, serious financial trouble was ahead of the city.

"There are two problems, he said. "One is mandatory legislation involving expenditures on the City of New York by the State Legislature and the other is mandamuses by courts.

"Now, I have a penal suggestion to make, and I do this because I respect the courts; I make the suggestion because I want to see the courts respected, and I want to keep the three co-ordinate branches of government.

Mayor Asks Curb

"We are having a constitutional convention in a few weeks. Why not insert a provision in the Constitution that where there is a question affecting the salary of any employee of these courts or any right of a court that that dispute should be settled by a jury of laymen appointed by the government to hear that particular case. I don't believe any such system exists anywhere else. In the federal courts they never pass upon their own salaries. The federal courts never mandamus the Treasurer of the United States to pay salaries not fixed by Congress.

"If I am presented with a mandamus and I have the cash in the till, I will spend it, but if it isn't there I don't know what to do unless I have to discharge nurses in the hospitals or close baby health stations or some fire stations.

"There is just so much there, and I ask the help of the Merchants' Association to give this matter its study. We will give you a list of all mandamuses and actions pending against the city at this moment for increase in expenditures over and above provisions made in the budget and you will see that unless we take great care in 1939 and 1940, there are serious financial troubles ahead of us."

Wise economy is made futile so long as the present situation continues, the mayor held, adding that "we scrimp and save and watch every nickel," only to have the budget thrown out of balance by legislative or judicial action. He recalled the general city pay cut which, he declared, "meant everybody," and as it was being applied and the city was getting out of debt, a court order was obtained which restored the reductions retroactively "to every judge in the city."

Pay Restorations

In addition to these salary restorations, he continued, the city was ordered to pay William C. Dodge, outgoing District Attorney of New York County, $13,000 for reductions over four past years. Another court case is pending to restore the salary of the clerk of the Kings County Surrogate Court from $10,500 to $15,000, and still another action would restore the pay of the clerk of Queens County Surrogate's Court from $8000 to $12,500 a year, although, the Mayor charged, "if he got $3000 he would be overpaid $2000."

Dr. Butler saw democracy "more unsafe" than anything else in the world today, finding moral deterioration evident on many sides, but holding it was no time for pessimism or the thought that the "long fight for free institutions had been lost."

Mr. Comstock stressed that back of the material success of the American people was "the indispensable concept of free enterprise, initiative and democratic opportunity." He urged capital to defend itself against attacks by the adoption of constructive programs based on concepts of social responsibility rather than by rear-guard engagements to hold one specific point after another.

Chickasaw Girl Wins Fellowship To Study and Develop Indian Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Atalos, a Chickasaw Indian girl of Oklahoma, was recently awarded a Rockefeller Fellowship for research in Indian art. She is a member of the faculty of Bacone College for Indians, Oklahoma, with Indian art as her major interest.

With a renaissance of Indian Art in progress, and with a Federal Arts and Crafts Board to create markets for Indian handiwork, Atalos is urging the Oklahoma Indians to revive their almost lost art of decorative pottery, to make their delicately etched silver designs that find ready sale to other Indians, to perfect their beadwork, and above all, to turn their attention to their historical paintings that have been so highly developed among the Oklahoma Plains Indians.

The work of some of the old Indian painters is in museums and Atalos is urging the present generation to "preserve the spirit of painting if not the same technique and materials," as she phrases it. Wilson Lewis, a modern Creek Indian of Oklahoma, is a portrait painter whose work displays a distinctive Indian quality.

Oklahoma might be called the melting pot of Indians, because so many forced migrations brought Indians to the former Indian Territory. Atalos says that casual visitors to Oklahoma will be disappointed if they expect to see colorful Indians when they alight from the train. But they are there, and it is her pleasant task to bring to the surface Indian characteristics that perhaps are disguised by a custom-made suit.

Not only is Atalos arousing the Oklahoma Indians to a realization of their artistic heritage, but other Indians as well. Her Rockefeller Fellowship enabled her to visit other tribes and record their artistry in a book upon which she is at work.

Atalos
Chickasaw Indian Girl, Who Has Been Awarded a Rockefeller Fellowship in Indian Art

Of All Things . . .!

A Year Round Bird

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Turkey as a Thanksgiving dish does not have the appeal to Americans that it had in the past, according to a recent study made by the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics at the University of California here.

The study reveals that turkey now is consumed the year around, and that, while many adhere to the traditional Thanksgiving custom, others prefer to serve some other dish on that day, because, turkey is no longer a delicacy to them.

It also is found that, while the human population of the country has more than doubled since 1890, the turkey population has been reduced by half since that time. Causes cited are high prices, change in the size of the average American family, and changes in production conditions.

Royal Tradition Renewed

LONDON (AP) — King George and Queen Elizabeth renewed a tradition, begun by the earlier Queen Elizabeth in 1563, when they viewed a Latin Christmas play at Westminster School.

The first Elizabeth decreed scholars should perform a Latin play for her each Christmas, but the last reigning monarch to see one was William IV in 1834.

However, it always attracts a distinguished audience. Most of the schoolboys didn't understand a word, but they laughed and applauded at signals from cheerleaders who followed the script of the play, Terence's "Adelphi."

Westminster School, originated by monks in 1339, was re-established by Queen Elizabeth in 1561.

A Small Matter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Attorney members of the Newport News Bar Association ended their dinner meeting by settling up at 85 cents a plate with their treasurer, Russell A. Collins.

Many gave him a $1 bill and got 15 cents in change. Mr. Collins, preparing to pay the bill, found he had $99.15 too much.

Juvenile Judge John W. Massey hustled around to get back the $100 bill he mistakenly gave the treasurer under the impression it was a $1.

What a Job!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—S. S. Smith, director of the dairy and food division of the State Department of Agriculture, is one of the nation's best ice cream tasters and as testimony thereof he has on his desk two lifelike bronze statuettes which were presented to him by the Dairies' Industries Exposition, which was recently held in New Orleans.

Mr. Smith is able, blindfolded, to distinguish between cocoa-flavored and syrup-flavored chocolate ice cream. This ability with chocolate flavors won him his statuettes in New Orleans. Not only is he an expert taster of ice cream, but he knows from the taste what samples of butter were made in the same churn.

Relief Check Returned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The headlines on the front page alongside the news from China said, "Relief Check Returned by Woman. First Case of Kind Amazes Officials." Another headline spoke of the officials as "Gasping."

The check was returned with a note which said simply: "Due to the fact that I can get along without state help, am returning your remittance. And thanking you for past favors I remain, Mrs. Nona MacDonald."

Post Office Service

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—"Uncle Bob" of St. Paul has unbounded faith in Uncle Sam's letter carriers.

He mailed two unwrapped silver dollars to youngsters in Fort Worth, Texas, pasting a stamp on one side of each coin and the address on the other. The only signature was "Uncle Bob."

Postmaster A. A. Van Dyke ordered the dollars enclosed in envelopes so they would not be lost in transit, but sent instruction to Fort Worth postal authorities to deliver them in their original state.

Verbal Patriotism

TOKYO (AP)—Patriotic Japanese will confine their New Year greetings to verbal expressions this year.

A paper shortage, induced by the fighting in China, has led the Government to officially discourage the exchange of New Year cards.

Yale Deskmates Reach Top

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—" . . . Green, Harris, Hutchins, Jones . . ."

So sounded the roll-call in lecture halls of the Yale law school in 1923 when Rufus Carrollton Harris and Robert Maynard Hutchins were deskmates.

Seated side-by-side then by alphabetical coincidence, the two have had parallel careers and today are among the nation's youngest university presidents.

Dr. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, will speak Jan. 18 at the inaugural ceremonies for his friend, Dr. Harris, who will on that night be installed formally as tenth president of Tulane University in New Orleans.

Beginning their careers as legal educators both became deans of law while in their twenties, and both forsook the law for higher administrative posts as chief executives in leading universities.

On the occasion of Dr. Harris' appointment to the presidency of Tulane, Dr. Hutchins telegraphed as follows: "My, my what people will do and what lengths they will go to these days. I don't know whether to feel sorry for you or Tulane. Anyway I am awfully glad to know you. Congratulations, Bob."

Dr. Harris' answer, referring to Dr. Hutchins' highly controversial educational views, follows in part: ". . . . the biggest regret I have about it, I suspect, is that it is a sign I'm getting old, and, besides it will probably give men funny ideas about legal education . . . Rufus."

It is also reported that Dr. Hutchins wired Harris as follows, "Success has certainly come to you late in life."

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Remington-Rand Infraction Charged

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Secretary Perkins told James H. Rand, Jr., president of Remington-Rand, Inc., Dec. 20 that his company so far had not put to work "fully 88 per cent" of strikers in three cities who had applied to return.

Miss Perkins made public the following letter she sent to Rand:

"During the past few months the Department of Labor has received hundreds of appeals from the striking employees of Remington-Rand, Inc., citing that while an agreement was ratified last April 21st they had not as yet been returned to work by the company.

"As a result, the Department of Labor has recently made an investigation in the towns of Syracuse and Ilion, N. Y., and Middletown, Conn. This survey indicates that after the expiration of seven months from the termination of the strike, fully 38 per cent of the strikers who notified the company in writing of their desire to return to work have not actually been put to work.

"It was further ascertained that none of the union officials and but one of those who actively participated on union committees during the strike have been given employment."

Eventual Shift of Stations Due Under New Radio Treaty

News in Radio

A change in dialing habits for American listeners is due probably within the next few years.

This contemplated change in the wavelengths of many American stations will not be of the sweeping type decreed in 1928 when stations were torn away from their former locations, but rather a "moving over" to find places for Canadian, Mexican and Cuban stations.

The Inter-American radio conference, which has just concluded sessions in Havana after six weeks of negotiations, redrew the spectrum of North American radio frequencies. Nations which were parties to the agreement were the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Newfoundland also figured in the agreements to the extent of one wavelength.

Before the rearranged radiocast spectrum becomes official the treaty designed at Havana must be ratified by the United States Senate as well as by two of the other nations. The radio treaty becomes effective one year after ratifications. The United States, Canada, Mexico or Cuba must ratify, and a fourth signify its intention before the agreement becomes effective. It will hold for five years.

One of the chief results will be the assignment of proper channels for elimination of so-called "outlaw" stations on the Mexican border "squatting" on frequencies between the normal 10-kilocycle station separation in the United States. Mexico, now more aware of the potentialities of radio, wants stations that serve the Mexican population. With Cuba it was eager to be provided facilities that would give it its own wavelengths without causing interference with other nations.

U. S. Must Yield

Since facilities had to be granted to Canada, Mexico and Cuba, it meant that the United States, which had pre-empted many extra channels on the grounds of prior use, had to give them up. To do so, the portion of the radiocast band from 1500 to 1800 kilocycles, which heretofore has been an exclusive experimental band for "high fidelity" stations, has been opened for commercial operation. The high fidelity stations which enjoyed a 20-kilocycle width to give them their good quality are now forced into the extreme end of the radiocast band on 1590 and 1600 kilocycles and a 10-kilocycle-wide channel. This is one of the more unfortunate results of the proposed re-allocations.

The principal features of the radio treaty were drafted by T. A. M. Craven, commissioner and engineering authority of the Federal Communications Commission, at a technical conference in Havana last March. The Inter-American Conference ratified Mr. Craven's work, enlarging upon it in several respects. Wavelengths which heretofore were occupied by American stations have been shifted to make way for other nations but in the main most American stations will "move over" from one to four channels. This means that many stations will be found on either side of their former dial location.

For the technically inclined, it is explained that the regional stations now in the band from 550 to 630 kilocycles will remain where they are. Nine of the 10 regional station channels in the band from 640 to 1200 kilocycles will undergo shifts of 10 to 30 kilocycles. Most of the clear channel stations with a minimum of 50,000 watts power will move up in the same ratio, thus keeping their relative positions.

Mexico Wins Channel

One domestic channel, 1010 kilocycles, will go to Mexico. American stations on that channel will share other frequencies assigned to Mexico and Canada.

All regional and local stations assigned in the channels from 1200 to 1450 kilocycles will shift 30 cycles upward, but still keeping their relative positions. The local channel of 1500 kilocycles, on which some 60 stations are assigned, will be shifted to 1490. The four so-called high-power regional stations, which will now be called "cleared channel" stations, in the band from 1460 to 1490 kilocycles, will move up the band to 1500 to 1530 kilocycles. The four "high fidelity" stations now operating in the band from 1510 to 1550 kilocycles are moved to the end of the band at 1590 to 1600.

Higher power for practically all classes of stations is allowed under the new treaty. Regional stations now allowed up to 1000 watts at night will be allowed to go up to 5000 watts. Local stations, heretofore permitted only 100 watts, will be allowed 250 watts nighttime power, according to mileage and geographical separation. This ruling will permit some of the larger network stations to be heard better in the rural districts in daytime.

High-Powered Channels

In the high-powered classification, 50,000 watts and over, Canada has received six channels—690, 740, 880, 900, 1010 and 1580 kilocycles. Mexico also receives six channels, 730, 800, 900, 1050, 1220 and 1570 kilocycles. Cuba gets 1540 kilocycles.

The United States gets at least 25 high-powered channels out of 32 total assignments, but has nine months after the treaty becomes effective to designate which channels it will occupy. The channels assigned to the United States are 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 700, 710, 720, 750, 760, 770, 780, 820, 830, 850, 870, 880, 890, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1100, 1120, 1160, 1180, 1200, 1210, 1500, 1510, 1520 and 1530 kilocycles.

The way to higher power of the WLW experimental classification of 500,000 watts is open in the United States if the FCC lifts the 50,000 watt maximum now in force. Canada and Mexico can also use this power if they desire. It is quite probable that the new Canadian government-owned stations may go the limit of power to send signals to the Dominion's vast sparsely settled northern areas.

Of the channels permitting up to 50,000 watts, the United States has been allotted ether space for 63 stations, Mexico 15, Canada 14, Cuba five, and Newfoundland, Dominican Republic and Haiti one each.

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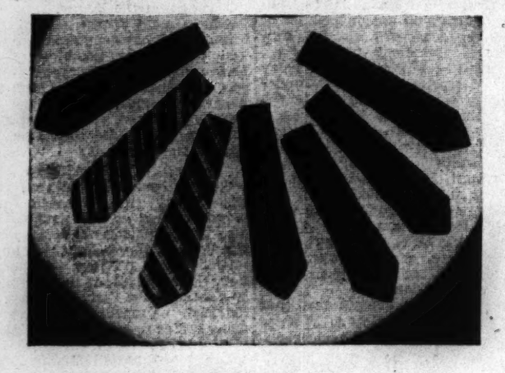

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Break of Valley Ice-Jam Found To Make Glacier Put on Speed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Black Rapids Glacier, the runaway ice stream, 20 miles long and 300 feet high, that made a phenomenally rapid advance toward Rapids Roadhouse, a stopping place on the Richardson Highway between Valdez and Fairbanks, Alaska, will be reported at meetings of the Geological Society of America here next week.

Fred H. Moffit of the Geological Survey has spent many field seasons in Alaska and last summer he visited the site to make photographs and take observations on the glacier's front.

The glacier began its forward march late in the fall of 1936 and continued during the winter to move forward at an average rate of about 115 feet daily. Between Dec. 3 and March 7, a local observer reported an advance of practically four miles. Some believe the sudden extension is due to more than normal snowfall between 1928 and 1932 in the drainage basin, whose area is probably about 150 square miles. Figures for Fairbanks, about 100 miles north of the glacier, show an excess of precipitation during those years.

Mr. Moffit found that the glacier had made similar advances at least twice before, as is evidenced by deposits of rock debris or moraine, brought down by the ice and left in front of the present face of the glacier. Other glaciers in the vicinity show no such repeated advance. Therefore, reasons Mr. Moffit, the increased snowfall theory is probably not the principal factor.

He finds the drainage basin of Black Rapids glacier to be funnel-shaped, so that all ice moving from it must go by way of the narrow outlet to the valley, occupied by the glacier. It is therefore believed that the large collecting ground above the restricted outlet results in excessive snow and ice accumulation in the basin that builds up a sort of "pressure head," resisted by the "ice jam" in the outlet. Finally, pressure becomes too great; the jam is broken, and the glacier advances rapidly until excess pressure is expended, when the cycle starts again.

Africans Get Modern Education In Land of Mile-Long Railway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It might be thought that a country which has no industries, no factories, no mines, no fisheries, and only one mile of railroad suffers from a lack of modern education.

But to think that would be quite wrong. The country in question is Basutoland, South Africa, and according to the latest Colonial Report issued here, the Basutos' liking for education is "unique." Furthermore Basuto boys and girls find school "an essential part of their environment," and are very eager to attend.

"Education in Basutoland presents most of the problems attending African education," the report declares, "with the additional difficulty that the country is for the most part very mountainous with much of its "highlander" population settled somewhat sparsely along isolated valleys difficult of access."

"In spite of this," it is added, "the situation today is that education of an elementary sort at least is accessible to practically all the people. That this is appreciated by them is evidenced by the voluntary school enrollment of over 70 per cent of the children of school-going age; undoubtedly a remarkable, if not unique, phenomenon in Africa, and striking evidence of the devotion and enterprise of the missionaries who, with grants-in-aid from the Government, have brought it about."

The report states that the main mission, the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, has over a century of activity behind it, work which has been so much appreciated by the natives that the mission has outgrown its original purpose and has now developed into a indigenous church, with its Basuto members in an overwhelming majority on its governing council.

This mission, in company with others, has greatly encouraged the spread of education. There are 775 elementary schools in Basutoland and 43 of a higher level. Education is free and voluntary.

"On the whole," the report states, "the eagerness to secure education is remarkable."

The Boy and Girl Scout movements are very popular among the young Basutos and, according to the report, "cannot fail to exert a profound and beneficial influence on the life of the people."

All this means that "uncivilized Basutoland" is really quite civilized after all. They like education for education's sake. And they do very well with it. In addition to having no industries, no factories, no fisheries and no mines, the Basutos have no jobless, no strikes, and no slums.

Many Gifts for Libraries

Endowment of libraries has been a favorite philanthropy in America. The name of Andrew Carnegie heads the list of benefactors.

Appealing

Australian National Travel Association

The Koala, Australia's Version of the "Teddy Bear," Is a Great Attraction "Down Under"

La Guardia Hailed As 'White Hope' Of Housing Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia continues to be "the white hope of the American housing struggle," the National Public Housing Conference says in its December bulletin, "Public Housing Progress," distributed here today.

Defending New York city's Fusion Mayor against charges of having turned the metropolitan public housing situation into confusion, the conference holds that "no one better than he knows his way through the highways and byways of political strategy; no one is more sure of his direction when organizing popular pressure."

Mrs. Mary Simkhovitch, president of the National Public Housing Conference, also is a member of the New York City Housing Authority, a post to which she was appointed by Mayor La Guardia. In a recent dispute over federal housing policies which led to the resignation of Langdon Post, chairman of the city housing authority; Charles Abrams, counsel to the authority, and Evans Clark, economic adviser, Mrs. Simkhovitch remained among those favoring the Mayor's side of the controversy.

"The enforced withdrawal of Langdon W. Post from his position as administrator, executive and spokesman of New York City in the housing field came pretty much as a bolt from the blue to the general public," the bulletin says.

"As a matter of fact, for many months there has been no sympathetic understanding between Mayor La Guardia and Mr. Post regarding policies, and frequently a somewhat confused relationship between Mr. Post and other members of the authority."

Mayor La Guardia's refusal to send a New York City representative to the housing conference called by Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, has been more successful than might appear on the surface, according to the bulletin.

Australia Takes New Steps To Protect Its 'Teddy Bears'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — Australia's well-known "teddy bear," has been assured "free roaming" in Queensland.

In order to protect the bear, or koala as it is more correctly called, which has fast been disappearing at the hand of trappers, the Government has passed a bill known as the "Fauna Protection Act" which repeals the "Animals and Birds Acts of 1921-1924" the provisions of which required tightening. Greater powers are now taken by the Government to enable offenders to be dealt with and penalties for breaches of the Act go as far as £50. Sanctuaries are to be more strictly policed and the co-operation of local authorities is made compulsory where necessary on the issue of an order in council.

A provision for protection without limit for the koala has been received with great pleasure by all animal lovers. It means that at no time will it be permissible to kill these quaint and lovable creatures. Their skins have had a fairly high market value, and a few years ago, during an open season, the slaughter of koalas by trappers and others caused such a revulsion of feeling that public opinion demanded that there should not be another open season.

The act also prohibits the use of cyanide of potassium by trappers during the open season for opossums or at any time.

Popularized by "Teddy" Roosevelt, who fashioned a toy for his children after the Australian koala, and serviceable to Australia as a silent press agent and tourist attraction, this lovable little animal has been waging a losing battle against extinction for many years. Individuals like C. A. M. Reid, T. H. Kelly, Noel Burnet and small groups of conservationists, have done much of the pioneer work necessary to an intelligent approach to the problem of saving the creatures.

"If we except the discovery of gold in Australia," say club officials, "no single incident has done more to turn the eyes of strangers in our direction than has this lovable native bear. Its plaintive face has sold Australia to the rest of the world, and, according to government figures, is Australia's greatest tourist attraction.

"Tens of thousands have voted them fascinating; have adored their trustful innocence and radiant good will. The National Travel Association published for overseas distribution more than 549,000 posters and books featuring koalas.

Children's Concerts Grow Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There is something new under the sun. Washington concert-goers are learning as the National Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Hans Kindler, conductor, announces that it will give a series of three "children's concerts for adults" early next year.

As far as can be learned, these concerts are a distinctive innovation in the symphonic field, it was said. While there have been innumerable music courses for adults and most symphonic orchestras include educational programs for school children in their season's activities, this is the first time the two ideas have been combined.

The series of concerts is being sponsored by the Music Committee of the Junior Board of Commerce, a group of young business and professional men in Washington who, through a survey made last spring, established conclusively that grown-ups are eager to learn more about great orchestral music.

"The survey was made after we noticed the adults were crowding the youngsters out of the regular children's concerts," declared John Rowland Hill, chairman of the Music Committee. "Most of us like music, whether we listen to the radio or go to concerts. But our enjoyment of it can be increased immensely if we are shown some of the principles underlying different types of compositions. It is much more fun to watch baseball if we are familiar with the rules of the game. And so it is with music."

Working on this theory, Dr. Kindler has planned the three evening concerts, to be held Feb. 14, 21, and 28 in the Roosevelt High School auditorium, under the general headings of "Poetry in Music," "Pictures in Music" and "Patterns in Music." Members of the symphony will demonstrate their instruments and Dr. Kindler will comment in non-technical language on the compositions to be played, as in the regular children's programs.

Informality is to be the rule at the grown-ups' concerts, too. In one portion of the program they will be invited to sing familiar songs, and in many other ways will be drawn into more active participation in the music.

How About Island As Christmas Gift?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—If you are lost in a sea of ideas for Christmas presents, how about buying something neat in an island?

The procurement division of the Treasury gazed on its bargain counter today and discovered the following suggestions for distinctive gifts: Three islands, a lighthouse, two quarantine stations.

Two of the islands are left over from last season, but the third is a new item. It is called Mullet Key, and is located off the Florida coast where the Gulf of Mexico meets Tampa Bay.

Procurement officals said it has about 280 acres, several houses, and for landlubbers who might get lonesome, there's a telephone to the mainland.

The leftover islands are Little Diamond Island off Portland, Maine, and Straitsmouth Island, a short row from Rockport, Mass.

The lighthouse is at Mattapoisett on Buzzard's Bay, and the abandoned quarantine stations are near Callam, Wash., and Brunswick, Ga.

Anybody interested?

Then mail the procurement division your best offer. Incidentally, you can buy an island on the installment plan.

President Is Declared Still Straddling Left and Right

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Where is President Roosevelt leading the New Deal, as the special session adjourns and the year-end approaches?

Despite recent indications that the Chief Executive was occasionally going out of his way to conciliate business leaders, there was new evidence here today that he is in reality pursuing substantially the old balanced policy of first a step to the right, then a step to the left.

An atmosphere of seriousness, of tenseness, pervades the White House these days, and yesterday at his press conference the President once more voiced sharp criticism of the newspapers as inculcating and fostering a "fear psychology" in the country.

James L. Wright, Washington correspondent of the Buffalo Evening News, asked him: "What have the newspapers to gain?" The President replied that was what he and the country had been wondering. So the interchange was at a stalemate.

Those Leopard Spots

Yesterday's press conference, at which 125 correspondents had the opportunity of hearing the President discuss current events and reveal his present viewpoints for a full half-hour, followed two rather significant events. The first was his conference on Monday evening with eight liberal senators. The fact that, on the eve of adjournment sine die, the President took care to emphasize his alignment with this progressive group, is an open indication of his present trend. This contact may be described as a leftward step, away, at least, from the Democratic Party wheelhorses and leaders who possess the confidence of the business community.

A second event, immediately preceding the press conference, was the visit to the White House of two utility leaders, William H. Taylor, president of the Philadelphia Electric Company, and Frank R. Phillips, president of the Duquesne Light Company of Pittsburgh. The visit furthered a series of talks the President has had with private utility spokesmen. It may be described as a rightward step, relatively at least.

So the whole sequence of events indicates that the President stands about where he has always stood: In a midground position, based on his fundamental philosophy of action on behalf of the "underprivileged third." There has been ample signs, in the last day or two, that Mr. Roosevelt is not receding from his crusade in behalf of these large groups of population—and voters—and that he takes setbacks in his stride. He appears to have abundant faith in the forces which re-elected him so emphatically in 1936.

Some Specific Points

And now for the specific ways in which the President divulged his thoughts yesterday. He was questioned about his talks with the utility men, who on their departure had supported Mr. Roosevelt's "prudent investment" theory of rate-making. First, the President tried to recall and paraphrase Mr. Justice Brandeis' minority opinion in the Southwestern Bell Telephone case. The actual Brandeis sentences were:

"The term prudent investment is not used in a critical sense. There should not be excluded from the finding of the base investments which, under ordinary circumstances, would be deemed reasonable. The term is applied for the purpose of excluding what might be found to be dishonest, or obviously wasteful, or imprudent expenditures. Every investment may be assumed to have been made in the exercise of reasonable judgment, unless the contrary is shown."

The President said what the "prudent investment" theory meant to exclude from rate-making was "write-up money." The great majority of operating companies, he said, did not follow these practices, but there were some companies following financing methods "not according to Hoyle," and he specifically mentioned graft to boards of aldermen, and such expenditures. The President confirmed that the utility leaders with whom he talked expressed the need of further additions to their present plant, for which they need "junior money" from investors.

Blame General Fear

Is the Federal Government interfering in their effort to get new investment money? asked the President. And replied that the leaders' answer had been "no." Are there any other reasons? Yes, they replied, the argument of general fear.

"Are not common stocks a good investment?" said the President.

"Yes," replied the utility men.

"Am I telling anybody any differently?" asked the President.

"No," replied the utility men.

A certain number of people, continued Mr. Roosevelt, including a number of writers, are trying to give the impression that the Administration is attacking all utilities, whereas in reality the utilities and the White House are in pretty general agreement.

"Then these were enlightened industrialists?" a reported rather sarcastically inquired. Yes, replied the President, they belonged to the great majority of industrialists.

Whereupon he told two stories. One of a business man from Philadelphia, who had a prosperous enterprise, pays good wages, practices collective bargaining. The President asked him:

"What about raising purchasing power?" The industrialist replied that he was absolutely in favor of a national minimum wage and maximum hours bill.

When the President asked him if his conviction was based upon a desire to prevent the South from competing, the industrialist replied:

"No, paying a living wage would not hurt the South, but help it by increasing efficiency."

Afraid of the Air

"Well," the President said he said, "let me get you 15 or 20 minutes on a national radio hookup."

The industrialist recoiled in horror, and said his board of directors wouldn't let him, that it was frankly a case of fear, not of government but of his own associates.

The second story concerned a New England manufacturer of agricultural tools. The President asked him how his business fluctuated with decent crop prices, and he replied that it was directly responsive.

He also said he favored the farm bill. But when the President offered to get him 15 minutes on the Yankee Network to tell his story to New England the tool-maker said: "Heavens, no! I'd lose all my friends!"

This psychology, the President concluded, is not only inculcated but fostered by a large majority of newspapers . . . and speaking directly to the correspondents he requested them to put that down, too.

The whole episode gives rise to many interpretations here. The first is that President Roosevelt is not prepared to admit that his own policies—including such statements as the above—have anything to do with creating the "fear psychology." The second is that his irritation with the newspapers is growing. The third, as written above, is that he sticks by the guns of the 1936 campaign—the "underprivileged" crusade—and is not making notable concessions to those boards of directors and others who are holding the purse-strings. The contest continues.

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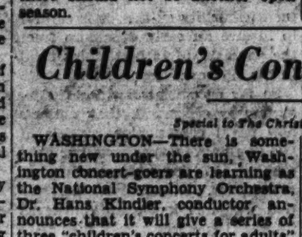

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London Pledges War Planes; France Ready to Man Them

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 22—An Anglo-French "technical aviation accord" has just been concluded whereby if war were to break out Britain would supply planes and France would furnish pilots to fly them.

Informal conferences and exchanges of opinion between French and British military aviation authorities—particularly construction experts—have already begun and are to be intensified, it is learned.

This development arose out of the recent visit to London of Premier Chautemps and Yvon Delbos, French Minister for Foreign Affairs. The British expressed their apprehension at France's failure to produce fighting planes in larger numbers, while the French pointed out that Britain is training too few new army pilots.

Following this preliminary exchange of views, the French air minister, Pierre Cot, made a semi-secret flying visit to London "to discuss technical matters of no immediate importance." It was in the course of his conversations with the air staffs of the British Army and Navy that it was decided to set up a constant close co-operation between Paris and London particularly in the matter of exchanging helpful information regarding plane construction.

The problem of enabling British factories to make airplane motors for French planes, for example, was studied. Other topics of similar sort, including the question of British planes for French pilots in case of war, is to be worked out in further conversations.

Reports of a wider Anglo-French military and naval agreement whereby France would take care of Europe, leaving Britain free to act in the Far East, are officially denied. Underlying these rumors is the fact that in the past week discussions have taken place between London and Paris through diplomatic channels on the possibility of the French navy taking over Britain's share of the "piracy patrol" in the Mediterranean. No definite decision has yet been reached by either nation.

It is understood that France would respond affirmatively if such a request comes from London—but only on the condition, however, that Britain in return agrees to take over the naval defense of French Indo-China in the Pacific. The French Government's attitude remains what it was at the Brussels conference, namely, that the problem of preserving European peace is more important than the Pacific situation and must take precedence over it.

Cairo Cabinet Yields to King On Blue Shirts

CAIRO, Dec. 22 (AP)—The deadlock between King Farouk and the Egyptian Cabinet was broken today when the Ministers agreed to the ruler's demands that the blue-shirted youth organization of the Wafd (Nationalist) Party be dissolved.

The Cabinet was unwilling to dissolve the organization on its own authority, but agreed to submit the question to the Wafd Executive Committee and Nationalist Members of Parliament tomorrow. It was believed both would approve.

King Farouk, it was understood, was not insisting on the right to nominate one third of the senators—another issue in the disagreement between the King and Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha.

Yesterday King Farouk had given the Egyptian Cabinet until this morning to accept his demands in their constitutional impasse or be dismissed.

The Cabinet was understood to be determined not to resign and met under the presidency of Premier Nahas to discuss its position.

Two hundred Wafdist Members of Parliament met at the same time and took an oath not to accept or support any cabinet from which Finance Minister Ebeid Makram Pasha, Premier Nahas's right-hand man, would be excluded.

The Finance Minister went to the palace yesterday to confer on the deadlock.

Steel-helmeted police accompanied him as El-Azhar University student supporters of the King shouted: "Long live the King! Down with Nahas!"

King Farouk twice acknowledged the student demonstrators' cheers by appearing on the palace balcony.

It was understood that the British Ambassador, Sir Miles Lampson, had urged the King to try hard to keep the Cabinet intact, arguing that a change now might stir new unrest in the Mediterranean, because Italy has large forces in Libya on Egypt's western border and Britain needs a strong regime in Egypt, astride the Suez Canal link in Britain's empire trade and defense routes.

A number of demonstrators have been arrested in the Cairo working class district during the past few days. Several strikes started.

Demonstrators variously cheered the King, the British Ambassador, and the Premier.

South Harvests Record Cotton Crop

Coovert, Memphis

"Seed" Cotton at Bynum, Texas, Gin

Cotton Planters Awaiting Their Turn to Unload at the Gin. Each Wagon Contains About Enough of the Product to Make a Bale of 500 Pounds of Lint Cotton. Scene in the Picture Above Is Similar to Those Being Enacted Daily in Hundreds of Other Southern Communities. Many Farmers Have Hauled Their Cotton in Wagons, Waited Two Days Outside a Gin, and, Finally, in Desperation, Written Their Names Across Their Wagons and Departed. Some Have Carried Their Product More Than 100 Miles. Pickers Flocked to the Plains to Gather, at an Average of Close a Hundred Pounds, the Bale-to-an-Acre Crop. Farmers Couldn't House Them. Tents Were Erected. Gas Sheds Pressed Into Service

Cotton: Where Is It Leading the South?

(Continued from Page 1)

under this industrial act, which offers land and factories for industrial enterprises, together with tax exemption for five years, although products manufactured are immediately taxabale, are creating opportunities for employment for approximately 5500 persons, depending on general business conditions.

Inquiries Received

Since Jan. 1, 1937, more than 2800 inquiries relative to possibilities for new industries have been received by the Industrial Commission. Within the State, 80 municipalities seeking industries have contacted the commission.

Industries which have come to Mississippi manufacture full-fashioned hosiery, tires, shirts and pajamas, woolens, such as bathing suits, golf hose, sweaters; glass bottles, stoves, shoes, paper, cheese, et cetera; there are also condenseries and canneries.

Total taxable property brought in by new industries is estimated between $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, with a bond issue of $725,000 invested by the communities securing the industries. The annual industrial pay roll will be increased from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

"The policy of Mississippi is not to seek that type of industry which is known as the sweatshop, which pays $4, $5, $6, a week for labor," says Harry Hoffman, industrial commissioner. "It wants only to offer opportunities for the young people of Mississippi to earn $10 a week, and better, in some of the higher type industries."

Wage Question Involved

The question is asked: "Will this mean raising of wage standards in the South, or will it mean the forcing down of wage standards elsewhere due to the competition?"

New England already complains because low wages in the South make it possible for textile plants there to produce things at a lower cost. Observers note, though, that further development of industries in the South is likely to iron out the differential as the increased demand for labor catches up with the supply.

'White Gold' Piled On Texas Plains

By the Associated Press

O'Donnell, Texas, Dec. 22

Cotton. White gold. Miles of it. Thousands of bales, mountains of seed piled in the open. Gins groaning 24 hours a day under capacity loads. Pickers jingling money.

It's a record crop for the plains country of Northwest Texas. Old-timers say the total will be 1,000,000 bales when the season ends shortly.

This unprecedented production has its hub in O'Donnell—population 1000. Cotton virtually surrounds the town. Five gins have been unable to care for the output, and platforms have dumped 5000 to 6000 bales on the ground.

Finally orders were issued against placing any more within city limits because of the fire hazard.

Compresses have been taxed as heavily as gins. At Brownfield, Texas, unprotected cotton stretched more than a mile from the platform.

For the fifth consecutive year the South has lost its world supremacy in cotton raising and selling. This year foreign nations bought 17,500,000 bales of cotton from themselves or other cotton-producing areas, and only 5,400,000 bales from the United States, the lowest figure since 1922. Despite this year's boom crop, the problem still remains as to where it is going to be sold, or at least where it can be sold at a price that is worthwhile.

Is it any wonder the possibilities of doing something besides raising cotton have been considered and that industry has been seized upon as one solution?

A contract has been secured and approved for a pottery plant within 30 miles of Jackson. This factory will cost around $40,000 and will have a laboratory to test clays within a radius of 100 miles.

From 1931 to 1936, Mississippi's new incorporated capital averaged over $400,000,000 a year, approximately 27 times as large an amount as the annual average of the five-year period from 1921 to 1926.

Between 1933 and 1935 the number of industrial establishments in Mississippi increased by 300. According to the State Department of Agriculture, the value of manufactured products in Mississippi was 67.6 per cent higher in 1935 than in 1933; the number of industrial workers increased 32.8 per cent; and the amount of wages 46.6 per cent.

There was an increase of 27 per cent in volume of retail sales between 1933 and 1935, as estimated by the Census Bureau.

During 1936, heavy construction in Mississippi increased 338 per cent, as compared with a national average of 71 per cent; commercial car sales increased 66 per cent as compared with a national average of 25 per cent, and farm income increased 24 per cent as compared with a national average of 13 per cent.

Revenues Increase

During the first six months of 1937, State revenues ran approximately one-third greater than during corresponding months in 1936 and State gasoline and sales tax receipts established new high records. Federal income tax collections doubled during 1937.

Through its diversification program, Mississippi has increased the number of cattle 66 per cent in five years and the number of hogs 26 per cent. Making rapid strides in the field of industry, the world's largest fiber board plant is at Laurel, Miss., the State Department of Agriculture says. Mississippi also has the first mill in the South to make bleached kraft paper from pine and has, says the State Department of Agriculture, the country's largest slash pine nursery.

A sweet potato starch plant at Laurel is one of the newest industries in the South. Costing between $75,000 and $100,000 to build and equip, it requires 52 men working in three eight-hour shifts to operate the plant at field capacity. One of the plant at field capacity.

More than half the nation's tung trees and what is said to be the world's largest tung nut crushing mill constitute Mississippi's raw material bid for the nation's paint and varnish industry, a heavy user of tung oil, turpentine and resin.

United States Naval Expansion Planned

(Continued from Page 1)

jective has been increased to 70. The United States Navy hopes to have 50. The existing fleet consists of 18 heavy cruisers mounting eight-inch guns and 19 light cruisers armed with six-inch guns. The two more light cruisers in next year's program are theoretically replacements, but it appears likely that when completed the two oldest light cruisers which they should replace would be retained, bringing the total to 39. Between that figure and 50 is a gap of 11 which naval opinion generally would like to fill in with the new program.

Other factors than the Panay incident are behind the new expansion decision. While this incident has provided the impetus necessary to overcome final resistance to the increase, the other considerations had moved it within striking distance of official White House approval previously. Important among these other factors was the recent publication in the Giornale d'Italia in Rome of what purported to be the current new Japanese naval construction program. In itself this might not have commanded general credence. But it tended in almost all respects to confirm what previous information American sources had gathered regarding the Japanese program. The fact that it was published in a semi-official Italian newspaper following Italian adherence to the anti-comintern pact previously entered into by Japan and Germany was considered significant.

This combination of circumstances led to the conclusion here that Japan actually has under construction today a total of 294,640 tons of new naval ships beyond what was officially known and reported at the end of 1936. This would give Japan a total fleet, built and building, of 1,119,000 tons as compared to the total current American fleet, built and building, of 1,418,895. While this leaves the United States still with a margin of superiority, it is a far narrower margin than that represented by the old 5-3 ratio of the naval treaty period and it is a margin narrower than is considered adequate by the navy, particularly since the proportion of modern ships in the Japanese navy would be much higher on completion of the two programs.

Super-Battleships

Of more specific concern here is the fact that, according to this information, the new Japanese program includes three super-battleships of 46,000 tons mounting 12 big 16-inch guns each. The largest ships in the American Navy are rated officially at 33,000 tons and mount only nine of the 16-inch guns. The two new battleships now under construction, the North Carolina and Washington, conform to the quantitative limits of the new London naval treaty of 35,000 tons. Ships of the larger 46,000-ton size are definitely aggressive weapons capable of operating at long distances from their bases and their adoption by the Japanese navy is, if true, a departure from the previous emphasis in new Japanese construction on smaller types of less long range effectiveness.

Whether the United States will, in the new program, accept this assumed Japanese challenge and depart from the 35,000 limit is not yet certain. Navy opinion is pushing strongly in this direction. At the time of the Washington Naval Conference which followed the World War the United States had 15 capital ships of 45,000 tons under construction. All were scrapped under the treaty with the exception of two which were converted into the aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga. But it is felt in naval quarters that it would be impossible to answer the Japanese challenge without departing from the treaty limit.

Another factor which has generally affected the decision to step up the tempo of American naval construction is the general unsettled condition of the world which is increasingly threatening to American interests. The recent development of fascist movement in Latin America has revived the long forgotten early nineteenth century threat of the holy alliance to South America. Despite the generalization of the Monroe doctrine at the Buenos Aires conference it is clear that American diplomacy would no more tolerate German or Italian colonial ambitions in South America now than it did when the Monroe doctrine was first drafted to meet similar inclinations.

The Force Necessary

The feeling is growing that since in the world of today force appears to be necessary to make diplomacy effective, the United States should have the force necessary to defend itself simultaneously against any hostile move from Japan in the Pacific and against any disposition to challenge the Monroe Doctrine in the Atlantic by Japan's current European friends, Germany and Italy. If the new construction program is drafted with an eye to any such possibility as this, it is certain to involve an early departure from the standard of 15 battleships fixed in the old naval treaties.

So far as official Japanese information is concerned, that nation's new naval construction consists of two small aircraft carriers, four light cruisers, 14 destroyers and three submarines. The unofficial information which is increasingly believed in official quarters here is that since January 1 of this year Japan has laid down in addition three superbattleships, seven light cruisers, eight submarines, 43 destroyers and five aircraft tenders.

The United States could meet this challenge in battleships, destroyers and submarines without departing from the quantitative limits of the expired naval treaties or the limits of the Vinson-Trammell Act. Under the original 20-year-age limit for battleships replacements, 13 of the existing 15 could now be laid down, while under the 26-year age limit (not legally binding) of the new naval treaty, seven could be under construction now.

In under-age destroyers, the United States is still 60,000 tons short of the Vinson-Trammell limit and it could lay down 22,600 tons of submarines without exceeding the same limits.

What is left still uncertain by the disclosure of the decision to increase next year's naval construction program is the immediate question of improving the material preparedness of the existing fleet and a pending army program for mechanization which is urgently desired by the war department. From the point of view of immediate implementation of Far Eastern policy arising from the Panay incident both navy and state departments considered that the most effective and significant step which could be taken would be to put the navy more nearly on a war footing than it is at present.

The possibility is accepted in informed quarters that steps to this effect are being taken, but that they are being kept secret for the time being to avoid excessive alarm at home or undue provocation to Japan.

Army mechanization has been progressing gradually for the past three years. Its immediate limited objective is the outfitting of the standing army and the national guard with modern equipment at a cost of approximately $300,000,000.

Stimson Assails War Referendum As Peril to U. S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, who guided American foreign policy as Secretary of State in the critical Japanese relations of 1931-33, defended today the historic exercise of "war making power" by Congress on recommendation of the President.

He struck out vigorously at advocates of a constitutional amendment which would require majority approval in a nation-wide referendum before any war could be declared except in event of an actual invasion of the country and "attack upon its citizens residing therein."

Mr. Stimson, in a letter to the New York Times, expressed fear that "the mere bringing forward" of the proposal—it has been forced up by a petition for consideration in Congress in January—"cannot but seriously affect our national position in the world today."

Need of Quick Action

Arguing that the President should be left free to act quickly, especially in these days of rapid-striking aerial armament, he said "no more effective engine for the disruption of national finity on the threshold of a national crisis" than such a referendum "could ingenuously have been devised."

The former Secretary, who assailed Japan two months ago, in a similar letter, as "a headstrong little nation" whose Chinese invasion, if not halted, will bring "grave possible threats to us," dwelt specifically on the need of a defense line "3000 miles from the mainland" on the Pacific coast.

"Within the semi-circle formed by the supporting points of Panama, Hawaii and Alaska," he said, "our fleet is ready now to operate" but "if this amendment passes, the signal to fire could not legally be given even should a hostile expedition enter the circle with aircraft carriers and airplanes ready for action against our cities."

Halt on Greater Danger

He criticized the argument of Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana, author of the proposed amendment, that Americans "can cast their ballots for constables and dog catchers" and so should be able to vote on a question of war. Mr. Stimson said that the public could not possibly know when to make "the final fatal decision as to whether the time had come when immediate forceful action was the only way to preserve the nation against a much greater danger later on."

Mr. Stimson, who headed the American delegation to the London Naval Conference of 1930 and Geneva Disarmament Conference of 1932, said that an enemy which could approach "within 200 miles of our coast not only could within 24 hours strike a devastating blow upon one of our great cities . . . but could within a week land a hostile force of at least 100,000 men upon our shores."

The American army, he said, could assemble no more than 70 per cent of this number—and not until later—and the National Guard could not be even assembled for many weeks.

Panay

(Continued from Page 1)

nize the signal and continued to bomb the ship which finally caught fire. There were casualties among the Japanese (two killed, three wounded, including a commander).

"It later was discovered another vessel, which was sinking near the left bank of the river, also was American. Another commander sent 10 men and an officer for rescue work.

"The officer and one man boarded her for a minute or two; failing to find anyone aboard they left immediately. (It was later found this vessel was the Panay.)

"At the same time there was a small steamer (later found to be the Chinese ship Linta) with 14 or 15 Chinese soldiers aboard fleeing the neighborhood of the incident.

Chinese Steamer Captured

"Although the distance from the steamer was about 1800 meters Japanese troops fired from the land and a motor launch pursued the Linta, firing machine-guns. The Chinese steamer was captured.

"As above stated, the shooting was aimed at the Chinese vessel, the Linta, and the American ships were never objectives. It is supposed the allegation of the machine-gunning of the Panay was made on the part of those who mistook this and it is supposed there might have been stray bullets flying toward the Panay.

"Briefly, the Japanese military forces had no hostile intentions whatever toward American ships or nationals. It is impossible that a Japenese force should ever intentionally attack or trespass on any American ship knowing the vessel as such.

"Actually the Japanese soldiers at the front are well-disposed toward foreigners, especially Americans, as may be seen by the manner in which the American wounded were treated in the present case."

Tokyo Applies Clamp

SHANGHAI, Dec. 22 (AP)—Japanese officials said today that henceforth any statements on the Panay incident would be issued only at Tokyo. It was believed that the step was taken as the result of numerous conflicts in the Japanese reports in which Shanghai and Tokyo reports have been at variance.

Social Party Leaders Linked to Croix de Feu

PARIS, Dec. 22 (AP)—Col. François de la Rocque was fined 3000 francs (about $100) today by a police court which held his French Social Party to be a militaristic recreation of the dissolved Croix de Feu, charged with fascist ambitions.

Five others of the party's executive committee were fined 1000 francs. Colonel de la Rocque said he would appeal.

U. S. Position With Japan Seen Aided by Landon Pledge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 — The extraordinary and vigorous support accorded the Administration's Far Eastern policy by Alf M. Landon and Col. Frank Knox, Republican standard bearers in the 1936 campaign, and Col. Henry L. Stimson, most recent Republican secretary of state, is believed today to have significantly strengthened the position of the United States with Japan at a crucial moment.

The assumption in informed quarters here is that Japan is wavering between adequate satisfaction to the United States over the Panay incident and a belligerent tone representative of militarist feeling. It is felt that the stronger the foundation of the State Department's diplomatic position the greater likelihood that the Japanese reply will be satisfactory and danger of serious trouble between the United States and Japan averted.

The symposium of responsible Republican opinion has contributed to this stronger foundation directly by opposing the Ludlow war referendum proposal now pending in the House and by eliminating any possibility of a partisan attitude on immediate foreign policy in the Far East.

Indirect Implications

The indirect implications are viewed as even more important by experts. The weakness of American diplomacy has for years been the pronounced and well-advertised tendency of Congress toward increasing isolationism, it is felt at the State Department. Secretary of State Cordell Hull has undertaken to counteract this and has received support from President Roosevelt, notably in the "quarantine" speech made at Chicago last October. Now Secretary Hull has the additional support of the most recent leaders of the political opposition and of his Republican predecessor at the State Department. His position has been strengthened as a spokesman for American foreign policy.

It seems clear that the alliance of the Republican leaders with the Administration on the specific subject of the war referendum proposal is more than sufficient to end its legislative prospects, although its sponsors still intend to push it. Since the proposal is the most extreme expression of isolationist sentiment yet advanced seriously in Congress, the opposition of the Republican leaders also aligns them against the isolationist movement in general.

An important question now arises whether Secretary Hull will employ this new support solely to strengthen his hand in dealing with Japan, or whether he is planning to renew his campaign for greater international co-operation on the part of the United States.

International Plan

The President's telegram in reply to Governor Landon seemed to hint at this latter intent when it said that historically Americans "have rejected every suggestion that ultimate security can be assured by closing our eyes to the fact that whether we like it or not we are a part of a large world of other nations and peoples."

In other words, the suggestion is inherent in the situation today that the exchange of telegrams between the President and Governor Landon is designed as a ladder back to the plan of internationalism of the President's Chicago speech.

Secretary Hull dropped the effort to hold American policy to that lofty plan soon thereafter. The first hint of a desire to get back to it was this exchange of telegrams which comes appropriately at a time when American interests are being threatened by Japan and when American diplomacy has been put unmistakably in an exposed position. At such a moment isolationism becomes less attractive and the co-operation of others becomes a comforting rather than an alarming possibility.

The situation is obviously appropriate for another move toward co-operation and away from isolation. While this is not the urgent immediate objective, it apparently is in the background as Secretary Hull sets about putting his diplomatic house in order to present a more united national attitude to Japan.

Eden Opposes Weak Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 22—The view that the imposition of sanctions in the Far East would be foolish without "overwhelming force" to back such a policy was stressed in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Eden directed a rhetorical question at the Opposition when he asked them if they believed that the League of Nations, as now constituted, comprised an overwhelming force capable of effective intervention to halt the Sino-Japanese conflict.

He later added the thought that weakness of the League as shown by the demissions of Germany and Japan and the absence of the United States (with apparently deliberate omission of Italy) affected "the authority of the League"—but did not afford a reason for abandoning that instrument.

Mr. Eden's reference was to the plea made by Mr. Winston Churchill, who assailed Italy's withdrawal from the League in a statement that brought loud cheers from the whole assemblage when he said that Premier Mussolini had rendered a signal service to the League by leaving it.

Mr. Churchill insisted that the League is a great addition to the strength and safety of the world, adding: "Moral force is not a substitute for armed force but it is a very great reinforcement." He gave it as his belief that adherence to the League would win a great measure of sympathy in the United States.

Children's Peace Message

(Continued from Page 1)

world a suitable place for all men to live in harmony and abundance.

"The message of the Japanese boys and girls to you all is that they wish you the happiest Christmas and the brightest New Year."

Her little sister added a wish that Santa Claus will be generous to the many people who are in difficulty at the present time "as well as to those who are more fortunate."

Charles Lombard, young son of the French military attaché, who wore his sailor beret jauntily, and saluted briskly, sang a French Christmas song in a deep bass voice.

The microphones had to be lowered to catch the whispered "Felices Pascuas Y Ano Nuevo" of Carmencita Puga, daughter of the Chilean air attaché.

Guillermo Najero, son of the Mexican Ambassador, in a gay sombrero and caballero's suit was the "tease" of the party, while Pola Fotitch, daughter of the Minister from Yugoslavia, who wore a full skirt and flowers in her hair, was the belle as far as the cameramen were concerned.

Participants in Festivities

Others who participated were Owalso Lobo, son of the first secretary of the Brazilian Embassy; Jacqueline van Troostenburg de Bruyn, daughter of the secretary of the Netherlands Legation; Giesela and Dieter Tannenberg, children of the second secretary of the Germany Embassy; Maurice Lopez, son of the Minister from Colombia; Cesar Caceres, son of the first secretary of the Honduras Legation; Blanka and Mia Brejska, daughters of counselor of the Czechoslovakian Legation; Camilla Torr, daughter of the military attaché of the British Embassy.

Martin Althaus, son of the naval attaché of the Peruvian Legation; Leon Leonard, son of the assistant agricultural attaché of the Belgium Embassy; Luis Guintanilla, son of the counselor of the Mexican Embassy; Majoria Bertha Morgenstierne, daughter of the Minister from Norway; Jacinto and Julieta Fombona, daughter of the counselor of the Venezuelan Legation; Charles Mahoney, son of the first secretary of the Canadian Legation; Billy Viteri, son of the chairman of the Ecuadorian Delegation, and Paul Wankowicz, son of the counselor of the Polish Embassy.

The party was arranged by the Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington Board of Trade and the National Broadcasting Company which sent it out to the world through shortwave stations W-3XAL at Bound Brook, N. J., and W1XK, Boston. The Marine Band played national anthems and Christmas songs and the Carlton Hotel where the party was held furnished real American ice cream and cake for all the youngsters.

U. S. Mexican Pact Signed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Mexican Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera signed and exchanged ratifications yesterday of a treaty by which the United States relinquishes its right to move troops and munitions across the Mexican isthmus of Tehuantepec.

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Japan Seen Shaken by Strife Between Civil and Army Chiefs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 22—Although some days are expected to elapse before the Japanese Government can reply to the American and British demands on the sinking of the American gunboat Panay and other ships on Dec. 12, interim reports and statements of a highly contradictory nature are being issued by Japanese authorities.

On Monday last Maj. Gen. Kumakichi Harada, Japanese military attaché in Shanghai, according to dispatches from that port, issued a report denying that Japanese launches, controlled by the army, had machine-gunned the Panay and also alleging that the Panay had opened fire on a Japanese army unit proceeding down the river.

Just previously the Foreign Office spokesman here had made the first official admission that the Panay had been machine-gunned from a Japanese motorboat, reversing an earlier official denial. The spokesman attributed the change of front to the receipt of later information. He laid the attack to a combination of unfortunate circumstances—the changing of the Panay's position, the Japanese effort to annihilate Chinese forces retreating up the river and the general excitement and confusion of the conflict.

Empire Shaken

Whatever official pretexts are issued for delay in meeting the Anglo-American demands for redress, the fact cannot be concealed that behind the scenes the whole Japanese Empire is being shaken by a conflict between the army, the navy and the civil authorities. The civil government, alarmed at the irresponsible action of the navy, and still more of the army, is at its wits' end as to how to cope with the colossal problem that the armed forces have rushed it into in China.

Moreover, a new threat to the whole prestige of the imperial government came when President Roosevelt, in consideration of the fact that the Japanese constitution makes the ministers of war and navy subject to the Emperor and not to the Premier, requested that his protest of Dec. 12 be conveyed to the Emperor. Such recognition on the part of a foreign government that the Japanese army and navy are virtually independent governments in themselves has clearly brought consternation to the Konoye ministry. For a government that has so little prestige that foreign governments feel they must pass over its head and appeal to the Emperor appears before the Japanese people as a government that is unable to protect the sanctity of the deified emperor.

Accustomed to Apologies

The Japanese civil government is fully accustomed to issuing pacificatory apologies for the acts of an irresponsible army and navy. Premier Wakatsuki was hard put to it in 1931 when the army launched its armed adventure in Manchuria to explain matters to the western nations. The present government has found its apology services being called upon so repeatedly for acts such as the attack on the British Ambassador to China and other embassy officials, the enforced evacuation of British, American and other embassies and attacks on the S. S. Hoover and U. S. Augusta that it finds it increasingly difficult to retain any shreds of prestige.

The impossibility of causing any deep affront to either the navy or army leaders has put the government into a further quandary in its desire to give all possible satisfaction to America. President Roosevelt's memorandum asked for full apology, indemnity for losses sustained, punishment of the culprits and guarantee against any further attacks of the kind. The Government has found no difficulty in meeting the first and second requests. It has given all possible assurances that the lives and property of Americans will be respected. But there are serious difficulties to the second two.

Problem in Army

The spokesman said that the Government had gone so far as to bring about the recall of Rear-Admiral Keizo Mitsunami, commanding the naval airplanes, and responsible for those planes that had bombed the Panay. He declared that this was "the highest form of moral punishment." It is further reliably reported that court martial proceedings will be instituted against the six aviators directly responsible for the bombing. None of these facts have been permitted to be published in the Japanese press.

The recall or punishment of navy men, however, is far from ending the issue, for until the alleged machine-gunning of the Panay by men of the army, as reported by all the survivors, is explained and the blame established, it is to be presumed that irresponsible elements in the army are acting without any proper control.

Reports that Col. Kingoro Hashimoto, who was in charge of the battery that fired on the British gunboat Ladybird, was also responsible for the machine-gunning of the Panay have yet to be verified by official statement. Colonel Hashimoto was one of the leaders of the desperate mutiny of army extremists on Feb. 26, 1936, when several leaders of the Okada government were shot and the Premier narrowly missed a similar fate. He was relieved of his command in the subsequent proceedings, but recommissioned at the beginning of the present outbreak. As leader of one of the army factions that have been struggling for power against the moderates and who have even entered politics with demands for a military-Socialist state, this officer represents those forces in Japan that have succeeded to a considerable extent in defying all the rules of international law that have been laid down to curb the cravings of the aggressor.

A large number of Japanese visiting the American embassy in recent days with messages of regret and small offerings of money testify to the popular sorrow over the Panay incident. So the Government can reckon in large measure on popular support for making a generous offer of reparation to America. This is not true regarding England as a strong anti-British feeling has been fomented here in the last few months.

One seasoned diplomat here seemed to be correct in remarking that the only genuinely effective guarantee against future injury to foreign lives or property would be the stopping of hostilities and of that there seems little indication.

Saint-Quentin Hinted As New French Envoy

PARIS, Dec. 22 (AP)—Reports circulated in diplomatic quarters today that France has proposed Count René Doynel de Saint-Quentin as Ambassador to the United States.

He would succeed Georges Bonnet, who left Washington to become Finance Minister in the recent French cabinet reorganization.

The Foreign Ministry declined to comment on Count Saint-Quentin's appointment, but a formal announcement of a successor to M. Bonnet was expected soon.

Count Saint-Quentin, Ambassador to Italy, had been mentioned previously among possible appointees to the Washington post. He never took his post in Rome because France did not recognize the conquest of Ethiopia.

Japan's Children Dress the Part

Wide World

Baby Generals and Admirals

Complete to swords, shoulder straps, medals and fourragères, these miniature militarists were among the children celebrating the autumn children's festival in Japan. These little boys, whose faces don't look as brave as their uniforms, were photographed at the Meiji Shrine in Tokyo.

Japanese Police In Pacifist Raid Seize Labor Chief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 22—Japanese police have struck hard against suspected pacifist activity, arresting 371 persons charged with "anti-war thought" and ordering dissolution of three Left Wing organizations, the Proletarian Party, the Labor Farmer Party, and the Japan Trade Union Council. Arrests were carried out with typical Japanese administrative thoroughness on the morning of Dec. 15, but the news, which was released only today, caused considerable stir.

Kanju Kato, a member of Parliament and chairman of the Proletarian Party's executive committee, was among those arrested. Mr. Kato, who is well known as a labor leader and who visited America two years ago, was an outstanding figure among those detained. He was arrested as he returned from a trip to China with a delegation that was supposed to encourage Japanese troops.

Others arrested included professors, writers, and politicians. Four former university faculty members were known to have been taken in custody. They were Tsunao Inomata and Kanson Arahata, formerly of Waseda University; Gitaro Omoro, former Tokyo University professor, and Itsuro Sakisaka of Kyushu Imperial University.

Mosaburo Suzuki, member of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly; Inosuke Nakanishi, noted author, and many leaders of the three parties also were taken prisoners.

Internal Conditions Noted

Both the delicate international situation and strained internal conditions are believed to have been responsible for the efforts of the Japanese to suppress any anti-war agitation.

The position of the Japanese Government as a member of the Japanese-German-Italian anti-Communist alliance is recalled by the emphasis placed on "communist activities of those arrested." It is charged that they were receiving secret instructions from the American Communist Party. It was also said that they were endeavoring to form a "popular front" with other anti-government groups in an effort to exploit rising prices and to inflame the grievances of soldiers and their families for purposes of agitation.

Documents Seized

Police said they seized documents showing a program of opposition to fascism and war; co-operation in world-wide social democratic movements; instruction to shape campaigns to conditions in various nations, and employment of legal methods for fostering their activities wherever possible.

An effect of the last measure, they said, were proletarian demands for regular labor wages for soldiers in the Chinese campaign, attempts to force commodity prices up and efforts to influence Japan's international diplomacy.

Many citizens appeared stunned by the arrests, and there was a widespread belief that they were made to deflect the nation's attention from the strained international relations. Ordinarily, they said, such a campaign would have been kept secret for months.

Americans Quitting Tsingtao; Soviet Aid to China Foreseen

SHANGHAI, Dec. 22 (AP)—United States consular authorities today advised Americans to evacuate the industrial city of Tsingtao as fears increased that a Japanese attack was imminent.

Unconfirmed reports gave estimates that 30,000 Japanese troops had left Shanghai since Sunday aboard transports for an unrevealed destination. Eighty more transports were reported at Woosung waiting for troops.

These extensive secret troop movements led to the belief some of China's great coastal cities, possibly Tsingtao, Canton and Hangchow, would be the next objective of the Japanese.

At Tsingtao, 390 miles north of Shanghai, many of the 300 Americans in the city already were evacuating along with thousands of Chinese. Two United States warcraft, the destroyer Pope and the cruiser Marblehead, left Shanghai Sunday to aid in the evacuation.

Advices received here said the city was quiet, but Chinese were apprehensive of an attack in retaliation for destruction of Japanese cotton mills which Japanese said were worth about $87,000,000. Japanese planes constantly were flying over the city, many so low bomb racks were visible.

Americans Quit Hankow

HANKOW, China, Dec. 22 (AP)—Anticipating possible Japanese attack on Hankow, hundreds of Americans made plans to evacuate Hankow today by train to Hong Kong.

Hankow newspapers published dispatches from Outer Mongolia saying the government there had decided to assist China against Japan because the Japanese were extending operations to Inner Mongolia, thus menacing Soviet interests. (Outer Mongolia is under strong Russian influence.)

There were persistent Chinese press reports of impending aid for China from Soviet Russia. One report said 800,000 laborers were building a new highway through Chinese Turkestan to permit China to bring military supplies from Russia despite severance of old caravan routes through Japanese occupation of North China.

Work Done by Extra Session

(Continued from Page 1)

basis which is a major desire of the industry.

Similar tactics by Senator McNary, harnessed an even more embarrassing amendment to the farm bill banning benefits to farmers who turn diverted acreage over to commercial diary or poultry production. Like Senator Lodge, Senator McNary subsequently voted against the amended bill. The Lodge amendment is not contained in the House measure and can readily come out in conference, but the McNary amendment is imbedded in both versions of the farm bill and presents an acute dilemma to the Administration.

Another White House Huddle

Perhaps growing out of these reverses and the recent manifesto "to the nation" written by conservative Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D), of North Carolina, and joined by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan and other anti-Administrationists, a group of Mr. Roosevelt's warmest rank-and-file liberal supporters in the Senate were summoned to the White House last night. No comment was made other than to indicate the matter was of importance, and that a definite purpose would begin to show itself early next session.

The eight senators included two non-Democrats. The group was—

Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana,
Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D), Washington,
Robert F. Wagner (D), New York,
Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire,
Claude Pepper (D) of Florida,
George W. Norris (Ind), Nebraska,
Robert M. La Follette (Prog), Wisconsin.

The conference with the liberal "coalition" senators was regarded as directed primarily at the legislative program ahead.

Perhaps the most satisfactory immediate work of Congress and certainly that which has received least attention, is the careful and secret formulation of the new tax program in the House Ways and Means Committee. The Administration refused to accede to the sharp pressure for quick repeal of the capital gains tax at the start of the session, and followed the ordinary routine of committee action which promises drastic revisions.

A Ways and Means Subcommittee announced yesterday, for example, that it would ask repeal of several nuisance taxes bringing in present receipts of about $25,000,000 a year. No longer will chewing gum carry a nuisance tax, under this plan, and imposts will be similarly abolished on phonograph records, crude oil, sporting goods, furs, cameras, tooth paste and brewers' malt.

Senate Vote a Surprise

Senate passage of the housing bill after only four hours' debate was a surprise, and brought adjournment 24 hours early. The Senate receded from amendments to the act which would have prevented quick agreement with the House conferees, and passed the measure 66 to 4. It restored a section authorizing loans for home modernization and repair which the Banking and Currency Committee had deleted, but which the House had included in its version. The restoration was made on amendment by Senator Pepper, and was approved 46-22.

The four finally voting against the bill were: Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, Borah (R) of Idaho, Townsend (R) of Delaware, Frazier (R) of North Dakota.

The objective of the bill is to stimulate investment of private funds in home construction, and consists of a series of amendments to the existing Federal Housing Act. Most important amendments are—

Reduction of the down payment which home builders must make in order to get government insurance of their mortgages. The down payment now would be 10 per cent of the total cost of houses valued at $6000 or less. Existing law requires a 20 per cent down payment, which will continue for that part of the cost in excess of $6000.

Reduction of the interest rate on home construction loans by 1 per cent.

Authorization of national mortgage associations to make loans on large-scale building projects.

What Congress Did—And Didn't

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 22

Laws asked by President	Action taken
1. Wage-hours	House shelved bill
2. Crop control	Conflicting bills passed by Senate and House
3. Housing bill	Passed by Senate and House, in conference
4. Tax revision	Formulated by House Ways and Means Committee
5. Regional (TVA) planning	Committee hearings held
6. Executive reorganization	No action
7. Anti-trust	No action

Score of New Deal bills enacted..... Zero

Total Bills Passed

A $225,000 appropriation to cover travel expense of the members in coming to the special session.

An appropriation of $12,000 to pay the pages for services in the session.

The loan of four paintings which hang in the Capitol for use in connection with celebration of the sesqui-centennial anniversary of the Constitution.

Amendments to the Credit Union Act.

Extension of time for the building of a bridge across the Tennessee River between Lauderdale and Colbert Counties, Alabama.

Kellogg's Career Upheld Cause Of Universal Peace

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State and co-author of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of Paris, was characterized by President Roosevelt today as one who "never lost faith in the superiority of the arbitrament of reason to physical force in the government of man," following the passing of Mr. Kellogg at St. Paul, Minn., last night. Mr. Kellogg was an "indefatigable worker in behalf of peace and an outstanding and sincere figure in our national life," the President said.

A host of other tributes from leaders in government here and abroad to the man who brought 59 nations to renounce war included that of Secretary Hull, who said that Mr. Kellogg devoted himself "with deep wisdom and unfaltering energy . . . to the ideal of universal peace, and with a realization of this ideal in treaty form his name will forever be associated."

The Kellogg-Briand pact was the highlight of Mr. Kellogg's career, a line of achievements which took him from a pioneer Minnesota farm through the institutions of law and politics to successive republics as a corporation lawyer, "trust buster," United States Senator, Ambassador to Great Britain, Secretary of State and, finally, Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

When Mr. Kellogg tendered his resignation from the international tribunal on Sept. 9, 1935, he wrote "finis" to public activities which embraced a stretch of 57 years.

Mr. Kellogg, and Aristide Briand, "France's apostle of peace," whose names were joined in the anti-war pact, each gave the other credit for originating the idea. It grew from a 1927 Easter message of good will issued by M. Briand through the Associated Press to the American people in which he proposed that America and France forever renounce war upon each other.

Origin of Peace Pact

That message, pigeon-holed for months in the State Department at Washington, was hauled out of obscurity the following Christmastide at the behest of President Coolidge when Jane Addams, Chicago's world-famous social worker, called it to his attention.

It was translated at first into a Franco-American agreement for perpetual friendship, then blossomed into a world-wide idea, was publicized and pushed in various capitals until finally there was a rush to join in the declaration. With Mr. Kellogg wielding the first pen and M. Briand the second, the pact was signed formally by 15 nations at Paris on Aug. 27, 1928. Later more than two score other governments gave formal notification of their acceptance of the terms.

The treaty brought world-wide acclaim to the joint authors and award of the 1929 Nobel peace prize to Mr. Kellogg.

Educated for the Bar

When Mr. Kellogg was 9, the family migrated to Minnesota and with only rural schooling as a foundation, he started to study law in the office of a Rochester attorney, who paid him for combination clerical and janitor work by guiding his studies.

In 1877 Mr. Kellogg was admitted to the bar. The next year he was elected city attorney of Rochester. In 1880 he formed a partnership with Burt W. Eaton, but clients were few and the firm went into politics. The two ran for the office of district attorney in 1881, Mr. Kellogg as a Republican and Mr. Eaton as a Democrat, because the salary of $800 a year was needed for the firm. Mr. Kellogg won.

The firm achieved a reputation as corporation lawyers, yet Mr. Kellogg was picked by President Theodore Roosevelt for some of his Administration's most famous "trust busting." The first case was against the Western Paper Company, commonly called the "western paper trust." Mr. Kellogg, as special counsel for the Government, won a decree of dissolution.

Then he was picked for similar work against the Standard Oil Company. Its dissolution into companies chartered in New Jersey, Kentucky, Indiana and California followed.

In 1907 Mr. Kellogg ferreted out the methods of high finance which Edward H. Harriman, head of the Union Pacific and allied lines, used in putting over a deal for the Chicago and Alton railway. This work eventuated in dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger.

In 1916 he turned to politics, ran for the United States senatorship and was elected, serving the 1917-23 term. He went back to law practice for a year, then in 1924 was appointed by President Coolidge as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. He remained in London a year, representing the United States at a conference on Dawes plan procedure in August, 1924, and being credited with breaking a deadlock which threatened to stymie that scheme for collecting and distributing war reparations from Germany.

He was made Secretary of State when Charles E. Hughes, after serving in the Harding-Coolidge Cabinet, decided to resume private law practice when President Coolidge's own administration took office March 4, 1925. Mr. Kellogg's flair for diplomacy had full play in the four years he held the Cabinet post. In addition to the multilateral anti-war pact, he guided negotiations that resulted in more than 80 international agreements, many of them providing for arbitration, conciliation and other peaceful means of settling disputes between nations.

Mr. Kellogg was about ready to call "quits" with public service when he finished his four years as Secretary of State. But a year and a half later Mr. Hughes, appointed Chief Justice of the United States, resigned his place on the bench of the World Court and the League of Nations, in September, 1930, chose Mr. Kellogg as his successor.

British Strengthen Hong Kong As Tacit Warning to Japanese

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP)—The war office announced today that the British garrison at Hong Kong would be strengthened as the Government dispatched the sixteenth protest it has made to Japan since the outbreak of the Far Eastern conflict.

Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British ambassador to Tokyo, was instructed to protest a Japanese attack on and seizure of a Chinese customs vessel in territorial waters off the British colony of Hong Kong, Dec. 11.

The double action followed a 2½-hour review of the Oriental situation by the Cabinet, and yesterday's assertion from Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons that Japan should not be deceived by British patience.

The protest also requested assurances that Japan would respect Hong Kong and its territorial waters in the future.

A Japanese vessel was reported to have fired on a Chinese boat from outside the territorial waters. When the boat was beached, Japanese sailors entered the territorial waters by motorboats and towed the vessel away.

The ambassador was told to ask that Japan's naval forces be instructed to respect the British port henceforth.

The Government is apprehensive over the southward turn of the Chinese-Japanese hostilities which endanger the rich crown colony.

The Government announced in April it planned to spend $40,000,000 to strengthen Hong Kong's defenses.

The Cabinet also was believed to have approved preliminary plans for sending more warships to the Far East if developments should warrant such a move. The Admiralty was understood to have advised that minimum defense requirements in the Orient demanded dispatch of six capital ships to Chinese waters.

Britain already has 34 naval units in the Far East.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 22 (AP)—The situation in south China also was considered acute. Japanese troops were attempting to cut the Canton-Kowloon Railway to sever the southern metropolis from the interior. Three columns were reported closing in on Hangchow, 110 miles south and west of Shanghai. They were so close gunfire could be heard in the city.

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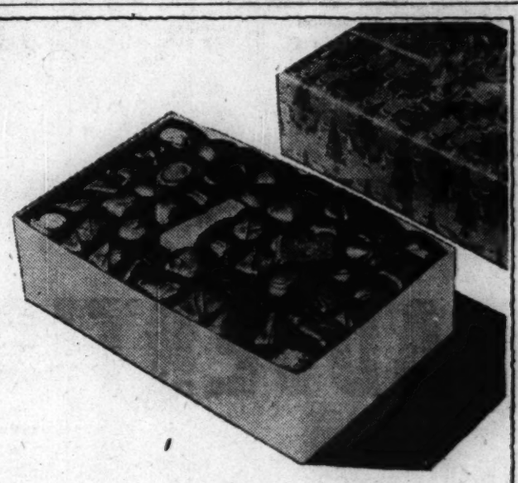

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With more and more products requiring the approval of the woman of the house as well as the man (women, for instance, are said to influence 9 out of 10 new motor car sales and to spend up to 95 cents of the family dollar) it is highly important for advertisers to concentrate sales effort on homes and families.

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The Sun
NEW YORK

Hockey League President Honored—Hub Rookie Earns Best Record in National

Turner of Bees Most Effective N. L. Pitcher

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jim Turner, an Indianapolis graduate serving his first year in a Boston Bee uniform, was the most effective pitcher in the National League last season, it was revealed today by release of official mound averages. The husky right-hander, who had an unsuccessful trial with the Boston Red Sox several years ago, compiled an earned run figure of 2.39 in winning 20 games and losing 11 for the fifth-place Bees. He also pitched the most complete games, 24, and tied for most shutouts, with five.

The Bees more or less monopolized the list. Fifth in the earned run rating was Lou Fette, the stylish right-hander from St. Paul, recognised as the top-flight minor league hurler in 1936. In seventh position was the veteran Danny MacFayden, giving the Hub team three men among the first seven. Fette won 20 games and dropped 10, giving the Bees two first-year men in the 20-game class, which is a major-league record.

The averages this year are marked by the prominence of rookies, or to be more accurate, men serving their initial season as regulars in the National League.

In second place behind Turner is Cliff "Mountain Music" Melton, lanky left-handed freshman ace of Bill Terry's New York mound staff. Melton's earned run percentage was 2.61. He won 20 and lost nine. In third place was Dizzy Dean, the Cardinal veteran, but close behind him were Russ Bauers, young Pittsburgh right-hander, and Boston's Lou Fette. Four of the first five men, therefore, were rookies.

Carl Hubbell, the Giants' veteran southpaw, compiled the best won-and-lost percentage with 22 victories and only eight defeats, for a .733 figure. He placed ninth in earned run effectiveness, however.

Fette and Cincinnati's Lee Grissom, a hard-working freshman left-hander, tied with Turner at five shutouts. Hugh Mulcahy, Phillies, pitched in most games, 56, tying the modern record made by Christy Mathewson, New York, in 1908. Mulcahy gave most bases on balls, 97, and with Roy Parmelee, Chicago, and Harold Kelleher, another Phillie, tied for most hit batsmen, seven. Parmelee made most wild pitches, 11.

Mace Brown of the Pirates finished the greatest number of games, 27, and by taking part in 50 games, none complete, established a new league record. The former high mark was 45 games, held jointly by Ad Liska and Roy Hansen, both of Philadelphia, made in 1933 and 1934 respectively. Claude Passeau, Philadelphia, pitched most innings, 292; faced most batsmen, 1276; allowed most hits, 348; most runs, 158, and most earned runs, 141. The official averages follow:

Jim Turner, Boston Bees

Wearing a Bee Uniform for the First Time, This Indianapolis Rookie Compiled the Lowest Earned-Run Average in the National League Last Season. Two Other Bees, Lou Fette and Danny MacFayden, Were Also Among the First Seven

Pitchers Who Pitched at Least 10 Complete Games, Based on Lowest Percentage of Earned Runs Per Nine-Inning Game

Rating ER. P.C.	Name and Club	Throws	No. Games Pitched	No. Complete Games	No. Games Finished	No. Innings Pitched	Games Won	Games Lost	P. C. Won and Lost	Shutouts	Batsmen Facing Pitcher	Base Hits	Sacrifice Hits	Hit Batsmen	Bases on Balls	Strikeouts	Wild Pitches	Total Runs	Earned Runs	Old Fielding Average	Batting Average per 100 Times at Bat
1 7	Turner, James R., Boston	R	33	24	3	257	20	11	.645	5	1031	228	10	13	68	90	6	81	68	.956	3.16
2 2	Melton, Clifford G., New York	L	46	14	14	248	20	9	.690	2	1004	216	14	6	58	142	9	80	72	.961	4.61
3 10	Dean, Jerome H., St. Louis	R	27	17	2	197	13	10	.565	4	818	200	11	2	33	120	7	78	66	.956	4.76
4 3	Bauers, Russell, Pittsburgh	R	34	11	9	188	13	6	.684	2	807	174	12	4	80	118	8	70	62	.969	4.60
5 4	Fette, Louis W., Boston	R	35	23	2	250	20	10	.667	5	1075	243	21	4	81	79	3	93	82	.957	4.93
6 23	Mungo, Van L., Brooklyn	R	28	14	4	161	9	11	.450	..	685	138	11	3	68	122	5	65	64	.971	4.27
7 14	MacFayden, Daniel R., Boston	R	32	16	..	246	14	14	.500	2	1015	250	19	3	60	70	..	98	80	.956	4.48
8 4	Carleton, James O., Chicago	R	32	18	3	208	16	8	.667	4	880	183	14	4	94	105	6	80	73	.954	3.16
9 1	Hubbell, Carl O., New York	L	39	18	6	262	22	8	.733	4	1087	267	15	2	55	150	7	100	83	.967	4.19
10 26	Grissom, Lee T., Cincinnati	L	50	14	16	224	12	17	.414	5	939	193	11	4	93	149	8	88	81	.956	4.26
11 11	Blanton, Darrell E., Pittsburgh	R	38	14	..	243	14	12	.538	4	1034	250	12	6	70	143	5	115	90	.956	4.20
12 6	Castleman, Clydell, New York	R	23	10	..	160	11	6	.647	2	639	148	9	..	37	78	2	66	60	.956	4.22
13 14	Johnson, Silas K., St. Louis	R	38	12	9	192	12	12	.500	1	831	222	16	1	43	64	3	92	71	.971	4.23
14 19	Hoyt, Waite C., 11 Pitt.-27 Bkln.	R	38	10	10	195	8	9	.471	1	828	211	10	..	36	65	3	97	74	.956	4.42
15 28	Bush, Guy T., Boston	R	33	11	7	181	8	15	.348	1	774	201	14	..	48	56	..	97	77	.956	4.25
16 16	Lee, William C., Chicago	R	43	17	5	272	14	15	.483	2	1146	289	12	..	72	108	3	122	107	.956	4.24
17 13	Weiland, Robert G., St. Louis	L	41	21	4	264	15	14	.517	2	1146	283	20	5	94	105	6	135	104	.956	4.26
18 29	Hamlin, Luke D., Brooklyn	R	39	11	8	186	11	13	.458	1	787	183	12	..	48	83	4	96	74	.956	4.16
19 20	Davis, Ray T., Cincinnati	R	42	11	6	218	11	13	.458	1	918	252	12	2	51	68	2	108	97	.956	4.39
20 12	Schumacher, H. H., New York	R	38	10	5	218	13	12	.520	1	943	222	13	..	80	100	3	103	87	.956	4.48
21 18	Gumbert, Harry E., New York	R	34	10	4	200	10	11	.476	1	847	194	24	4	69	65	3	93	83	.956	4.39
22 27	Hollingsworth, A. W., Cincinnati	L	43	11	12	202	9	15	.375	1	896	234	13	2	73	76	8	108	94	.956	4.63
23 9	French, Lawrence H., Chicago	L	42	11	5	208	16	10	.615	4	911	229	8	1	88	100	8	108	97	.956	4.69
24 25	Derringer, Paul, Cincinnati	R	43	12	12	223	10	14	.417	1	963	240	22	..	55	94	..	118	100	.956	4.04
25 24	Passau, Claude W., Philadelphia	R	50	18	12	292	14	18	.438	2	1276	348	17	3	97	225	7	158	141	.956	4.44
26 8	Warneke, Lonnie, St. Louis	R	36	18	1	239	18	11	.621	2	1061	290	8	2	60	77	6	129	120	.956	4.32
27 16	Walters, William H., Philadelphia	R	37	15	1	246	14	15	.483	3	1094	293	14	2	86	87	4	145	126	.956	4.78
28 23	LaMaster, Wayne, Philadelphia	L	50	10	11	220	15	19	.441	1	974	255	12	2	82	128	1	130	130	.956	5.33

BALKS—Mungo and Grissom, 2 each; Castleman and Weiland, 1 each. TIES—Dean and Hoyt, 2 each; LaMaster, Passeau and Grissom, 1 each.

Bruins Increase Division Lead By Defeating Hawks

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	10	2	3	33	26	22
Rangers	8	3	5	32	34	19
Chicago	6	3	6	27	28	15
Detroit	3	1	12	28	50	7

Canadian Division

Canadiens	9	6	4	44	32	18
Toronto	7	4	4	33	29	15
Americans	7	2	6	34	39	15
Montreal	6	1	9	37	37	13

Results Dec. 21

Boston 2, Chicago 1.

Boston's own Bill Stewart was given a rousing welcome home in his initial appearance here as manager of the Chicago Black Hawks last night at the Garden, but at the close of the evening the popular Bill must have lost much of his enthusiasm for local surroundings. Bruins offered their personal welcome in the form of a 2-to-1 beating, which tightened their grip on the American Division leadership of the National Hockey League and sank the Hawks deeper into third place.

The victory, the second over the Hawks this season, climaxed a brilliant four days for Bruins. They now claim a record of three triumphs in four nights and an unbroken string of four straight. This morning they had 10 victories, two ties and only three setbacks for a total of 22 points. Rangers, who took the lead away from them last week, now trail Art Ross and his mates by four points.

Another Busy Week End

After resting for three days Bruins tackle another busy week end. On Saturday they meet Americans on Madison Square Ice; Sunday they play a return engagement with Americans at the Hub Garden, and on Tuesday they host to the colorful Rangers. A continuation of their current streak would send Bruins into the New Year with a comfortable division lead.

The seemingly unbeatable combination of Sands-Weiland-Thompson stood out once again in last night's affair. Charley and Cooney took care of the scoring, which is getting to be a habit with them, and Tiny turned back all except one offensive charge from the opposition.

In his team's most recent four triumphs, Sands has scored four goals and assisted in three others. He shapes up as one of the most improved players of the year and seems to show increased speed with each game. Weiland, the Bruins' veteran captain, is credited with six goals and one assist over the same period. His sudden awakening has added new "pep" to Bruins.

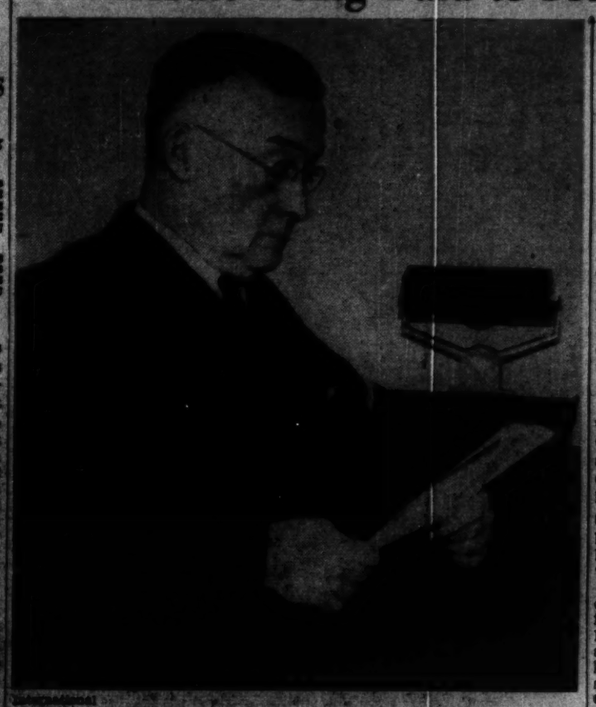
Sands Scores First

Sands scored the first goal last night in 15m. 4ds. of the second period on a pass from Weiland. Bill Cowley was serving a two-minute penalty for board-checking MacKenzie at the time. Sands backhanding a low shot past Goalie Karakas after speeding past a lone Chicago defenseman. Weiland sank the second in 17m. 21s. of the final session, breaking away from a four-man Hawk rush with Sands. Charley was given an assist on the play.

Briefs . . . Thompson played one of his best games in the Bruin nets . . . His best save came on Johnny Gottselig, who coasted in alone after taking the puck away from Cowley at the Boston blue line . . . The Eastern Hockey Officials Association presented Bill Stewart with a pen and pencil set before the game . . . Bill himself gave the Old Colony Hockey League a beautiful trophy at the conclusion of the first period . . . Pettinger made his first appearance in a Bruin uniform, wearing Red Beattie's old number 11 . . . The new center looked lost in the Bruin offense, but should improve when he has become accustomed to the Ross style of play . . . Paul Thompson saved the Hawks from a shutout with only nine seconds remaining in the final period, when he banged Trudel's pass-out past brother Tiny.

E. R.

Tribute Being Paid to Frank Galder



Frank Calder, President of National Hockey League

By Wab Morse
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—They are paying tribute to a big, little man in hockey here tonight. Frank Calder of Montreal is serving his 20th season as president of a professional hockey league. He is big because of superb mental qualities and little only in stature.

Being president of a professional sport league is a harrowing existence at best and being president of a professional hockey league for 20 years is worthy of any due recognition received tonight. Close to 100 will sit down to dinner at the Hotel Commodore as an expression of his worth.

Still an Athlete

The honored guest is little known except by name. He has been, and despite his many years, still is an athlete. He never head-lined as a competitor and he does not care to head-line today. He had a later grounding in sport by being a newspaperman. He has sufficient working knowledge of business problems by virtue of being a lawyer.

When Frank Calder first took over the task of organising and founding the present National Hockey League it was comparatively an insignificant four-club affair known as the National Hockey Association. It comprised a team in Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and Canadiens of Montreal. Conditions were much different in those days and much less secure.

Rink facilities were meagre, money was scarce, games were few and recognition difficult. Professional hockey was ignored in these United States until the season of 1924 when Charles F. Adams brought the Bruins into existence. Then came the New York Americans in 1925 and Hamilton, Ont., dropped out.

Carried On Despite Storm

Since those early days hockey has grown rapidly, but never did it precede its progressive president. The problems at times have been momentous and while league governors, newspapers and other agencies have stormed and raged against the impassive little man from Montreal, he has carried on.

There were many times when he could have become a national figure by stern announcements or denials, but his choice has been to confer quietly with the stormy figures for reason or to ignore them entirely. And who can rightfully say his way has not been best? The league is a prosperous and going concern today and never once has he lost his composure.

Dealing with these club members has not been easy. They are like so many explosives ready and anxious to blow up with the slightest prodding. Frank Calder has often been the open butt of his own league governors and a particular thorn in his side has been our own Art Ross.

Would Help in Crisis

Many times has the Boston vice-president openly come out against some edict of the president or greatly embarrassed the league with tirades against other club officials. Yet, beneath the surface, Art Ross would stand firmly behind his old friend Frank Calder in any impending crisis. And Art Ross is singled out only as an example of all the others.

Testimonials to Calder's wiseness will be given tonight. He will hear warm words of praise, possibly some will be given in a humorous vein, but they will be sincere nevertheless. No man who has followed the fortunes of hockey and the rocky path it has climbed can do other than doff his hat in honest admiration of an honest individual who has done more for hockey than hockey can do for him.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Heartley (Runk) Anderson, head football coach at North Carolina State, fought ouster by Dr. Frank Graham, president of the college and author of "Graham Plan" for de-emphasis of football.

Three Years Ago

Harold (Jug) McSpaden, with score of 281 for 72 holes, won $4000 Pasadena open golf tourney.

Five Years Ago

Robert Moses (Lefty) Grove of the Philadelphia Athletics, led American League pitchers in effectiveness for fourth straight year with earned run average of 2.84.

College Elevens Working Out For Rose Bowl Gridiron Games

By the Associated Press.

Easy does it at California. Coach Stub Allison of the Golden Bears is going to keep his Pacific coast champions' practice confined to his own squad.

Allison turned down a suggestion that his team, which is preparing for its Rose Bowl date with Alabama, scrimmage against the Eastern All-Stars, who are training at Berkeley for the East-West game.

Instead, the Bears scrimmaged lightly against reserves and freshmen yesterday. Allison pointed out that a scrum with the talented easterners would be a risky business at this stage of the game.

Assorted groups of "Spartans," "Crimson Tides" and "Mountaineers" were out on the highways and byways headed for Bowl games, while other groups dug in near the scene of the cowhide carnivals yesterday. Here's a roundup of other late developments:

Rose Bowl — Alabama's boys stopped off in New Orleans on their way to Pasadena. Said gangling Hayward Sanford, the end who booted the Tide into the Bowl with timely field goals, "I don't know much about place kicking." This should knock 'em in the aisles at Tulane and Vanderbilt, beaten by Sanford's toe.

Sugar Bowl—Bernie Moore, Louisiana State coach, was mildly satisfied with his team's first scrimmage for the Santa Clara encounter. "They looked okay," said Moore, "considering it's the first real work they've done since the Tulane game."

Santa Clara's hopes for victory against the Tigers slumped with the news that Fullback Everett Fisher will not play. The news upset the eleven, otherwise in fairly good shape, as it went through one of its last drills on the coast.

Cotton Bowl—Coach Jimmy Kitts, with Colorado's all-America Whizzer White in mind, forced his backs to top speed against the Rice line yesterday. He made his aces, Ernie Lain and Ollie Cordill, run hard in battering the line. Then he told Red Vickers, Johnny Neece and Doug Sullivan, other backs, to outdo Lain and Cordill.

The line, inspired by Kitts' whispered instructions, stopped all five. Kitts hopes they can turn the trick against Colorado and White at Dallas, New Year's Day.

White was expected to join the Colorado team at Fort Worth, Texas, today after winning a Rhodes scholarship in San Francisco Monday. The Whizzer wired Coach Bunny Oakes, "I need a workout," just before he took a plane for Fort Worth.

Orange Bowl—Charlie Bachman, coach of Michigan State, which meets Auburn New Year's Day, is a bit perturbed about tales of the Plainsmen's might. "Too much speed," said Bachman when his team went through Atlanta, Ga., but added: "We have a fine ball club."

The Spartans will work out for four days at Gainesville, Fla., before going to Miami for the game.

Sun Bowl—West Virginia's squad of 24 was en route for El Paso, Texas, and its date with Texas Tech in the Sun Bowl. Coach Marshall Glenn barred sightseeing trips and other entertainment prior to the game and warned his players they might expect several stiff workouts this week. Glenn was fearful his team might be hampered by the change of climate.

At El Paso, officials expected a crowd of 12,000 and workmen were busy enlarging the stadium. Texas Tech, enjoying a week's vacation, was in top condition.

East-West—Described by Co-Coach Andy Kerr of Colgate as "a good, all around club with plenty of balance," the Eastern All Stars started work with a light drill at Kezar Stadium, San Francisco. The western team also was on the field. The eastern squad took up permanent quarters at Berkeley.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

National League

Boston 2, Chicago 1.

American Association

Wichita 3, Kansas City 2.
St. Louis 4, Minneapolis 2.

Tonight's Schedule

International-American League

Syracuse at Providence.
New Haven at Cleveland.

American Association

Minneapolis at St. Paul.

Parents of Don Budge Will Urge Him to Enter Professional Tennis

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 22 (AP)—The parents of Don Budge, world tennis champion who wants to remain an amateur long enough to defend the Davis Cup, urged him to turn professional and "reap some material benefit from years of hard work."

This unusual advice emanated from the family kitchen, where Mrs. John Budge was doing dishes. It found the racket star on an exhibition tour of Australia.

"When Donny returns home, his father's going to give him a good talking to," Mrs. Budge told an interviewer. "We're going to try and convince him that the wise thing to do would be to turn professional and reap some material benefit from years of hard work he has put into his tennis.

"We've always kept our opinions in the background, but now we think it's time we spoke up."

Quickly Mrs. Budge added:

"We may talk ourselves blue in the face—but the final decision will be up to him."

That decision, sports prognosticators estimate, would make a difference of $100,000 in two seasons for his bank account. The red-head won the Wimbledon and national championships this year and led the American team to recapture the Davis Cup for the first time in 10 years.

Budge, rated the nation's No. 1 athlete of 1937 in a poll of sports editors, so far has rejected professional offers.

But, said Mrs. Budge, whose husband is a printer:

"Neither Don nor we are any too well off, and there seems to be no sense to pass up such an opportunity."

Many sportsmen see Budge, who is 22, as the future traveling opponent of the winner of the coming season's professional tour between Ellsworth Vines and Fred Perry, who kept Budge from winning the national and Wimbledon titles in 1936.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Doubt that Donald Budge ever will turn professional was expressed today by Walter Pate, chairman of the United States Davis Cup committee during the past year.

Pate, who captained the victorious American team abroad and was for months closer to Budge than perhaps any other person, said he and the Californian many times had discussed the advisability of his turning pro.

"I know he hasn't yet made up his mind, despite all the stories to the contrary."

Markle Leads By Wide Margin

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 22 (AP)—Jack Markle of the Syracuse Stars widened his scoring margin over the rest of the International-American Hockey League during the past week, while four of his western division associates remained in the second and third place berths.

The flashy Markle, who scored three times during the week, had a total of 18 points.

Cleveland Barons teammates, Lorne Duguid and Peggy O'Neil, were runners-up, each with 13 points, while Ed Convey and Peggy Shannon, Syracuse sharpshooters, followed with 12 each.

Highest scorer in the eastern branch was Hub Wilson of Springfield who tied for fourth place with 11 points with Cleveland's Les Cunningham.

Asmundsen of New Haven, Filmore of Springfield and Roubell of Philadelphia placed behind Wilson for eastern laurels with 10 points each.

O'Neill topped the penalty list with 13 minors, one major and two misconducts.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Markle, Syracuse	7	11	18
O'Neil, Cleveland	2	11	13
Duguid, Cleveland	7	6	13
Convey, Syracuse	7	5	12
Shannon, Syracuse	4	8	12
L. Cunningham, Cleveland	6	5	11
Wilson, Springfield	7	4	11
Asmundsen, New Haven	5	5	10
B. Cook, Cleveland	3	7	10
Filmore, Springfield	6	4	10
Roubell, Philadelphia	4	6	10
Armstrong, Syracuse	3	6	9
Carse, Philadelphia	5	4	9
Doran, Syracuse	6	3	9
Doraty, Pittsburgh	6	3	9
Hemmerling, New Haven	3	6	9
Hergesheimer, Cleveland	4	5	9
K. McDonald, Philadelphia	4	5	9
Motter, Providence	4	5	9
Wares, Philadelphia	5	4	9
Saunders, Springfield	2	7	9

Harvard Holding Lead In Defense of Title

H-Y-P-D Chess League

	Matches W	Matches L	Games W	Games L
Harvard	2	0	6½	1½
Princeton	1	1	4	4
Yale	1	1	3½	4½
Dartmouth	0	2	2	6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—With Dartmouth the only opponent left to be met, the Harvard varsity chess team entered the final round of the Harvard - Yale - Princeton - Dartmouth chess tournament today with two straight victories to its credit. The Crimson is defending the title which it won last year. In the second round yesterday, Harvard defeated Yale 3 points to 1, taking two of the games played and drawing in the other two. This gave Harvard two straight wins as to matches and 6½ points to 1½ in games. Princeton and Yale will meet in the other final-round match today, with the Orange and Black now leading the Blue for second place by half a game.

Arthur Johnston Receives Kontoff Athletic Award

Arthur W. Johnston of East Milton, captain of track and cross-country at Northeastern University last year, was presented with the Kontoff Cup, major Husky athletic award, at a special Student Union assembly in Jordan Hall this noon.

The presentation was made by Dr. Henry A. Kontoff, Northeastern's team physician and donor of the trophy.

The annual award is offered to the athlete who also shows unusual qualities of scholarship, sportsmanship, and co-operation with his team. Johnston filled those requirements better than any other candidate in the opinion of the selection committee, which included Dr. Carl S. Ell, Dean Harold W. Melvin, and Prof. Edward S. Parsons.

Johnston was a varsity letterman in track and cross-country for his three upper-class years. Captain in his last competitive year, Johnston was one of the major point winners for the Huskies and finished fourth in the New Englands last year.

Johnston made the Dean's list as a sophomore and junior, is secretary of his class, vice-president of the Student Council, president of the Student Union, and a member of the Nu Epsilon Zeta fraternity and of the American Chemical Society.

N. E. College Results

Hockey

Harvard Freshman 5, St. Paul's School 3.

Basketball

Connecticut Teachers 38, Keene Normal 22.

Rose Bowl Situation

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Rose Bowl ticket situation at a glance: A ticket agency here, accustomed to securing large blocks of seats to all big events, advertised today "Rose Bowl tickets wanted." The ad said $8 would be paid for regular $4 tickets, and $6 for $3 ducats.

Eastern Swimming Race Under Way on Jan. 14

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League competition will open here Jan. 14 with Harvard meeting Pennsylvania, Jamison Swarts, secretary-treasurer, announced yesterday. The schedule:

Jan. 14, Harvard at Pennsylvania; 15, Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; 29, Yale at Pennsylvania.

Feb. 5, Yale at Columbia; 11, Princeton at Dartmouth; 12, Pennsylvania at Navy, Columbia at Harvard; 19, Columbia at Navy, Pennsylvania at Princeton, Dartmouth at Harvard; 26, Columbia at Pennsylvania, Dartmouth at Yale, Princeton at Navy.

March 4, Navy at Harvard; 5, Princeton at Harvard, Navy at Yale; 9, Yale at Princeton; 12, Dartmouth at Navy, Harvard at Yale; 14, Dartmouth at Columbia.

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Severn Trows Of Long Ago

EAST of a line drawn from Brean Down to Barry, all up the broad Severn to the Shropshire border, here was the happy hunting-ground of the Severn trows of long ago.

Every great estuary has produced its own peculiar type of local craft. In the Thames there are the sailing barges, in the Humber there still trades quite a large fleet of the famous "keels"; and in the rivers of the far west those who know where to find them may be fortunate enough to see some of the active survivors of the once numerous west-country sloops and smacks.

Although different in almost every detail, these vessels are all related; for in them the historian finds the most obvious descendants of the ships of past ages. The Humber keel is similar in many respects to the vessels of Elizabeth's time, and likewise the Thames barge and the west-country sloop can claim a distinguished ancestry. Perhaps the longest family tree belongs to the Severn trows, the small sailing-vessels which, in years gone by, used to trade in the estuary of the Severn and in the northernmost waters of the Bristol Channel. They were little different from the ships engaged in the same business in Saxon times.

* * *

OF ALL THE local craft, the trows are the least known. They were the first to be superseded by mechanically propelled vessels and these, combined with the construction of great docks in the lower reaches of the river, have all but driven them from the seas. They vanished before the study of nautical history attained its modern popularity; and, as a result, they have been sadly neglected by writers on the subject.

The trow was a small, shallow draught sailing-vessel, rigged with a great single square-sail and sometimes with a small headsail as well. Their most remarkable feature was that they possessed no regular decks or hatches, but merely small fore and after decks under which was the accommodation for the master and his "crew." They were very low in the waist and above the sides of the vessel were set collapsible canvas screens; when loaded, the water generally all but reached the bottom of these frail bulwarks. The only form of protection for the cargo lay in a tarpaulin "hatch cover." Needless to say, the vessels were often awash during a channel crossing and the frequence with which this occurred is shown by the smallness of the deck openings and the almost complete lack of light and ventilation in the cabins below.

In hull form, these vessels were exceedingly square. They could almost be described as rectangular boxes, the bows bluff, the stem nearly straight, and the stern perfectly flat. The vessels were naturally flat floored and could take the ground easily, when required; they carried no leeboards.

* * *

IN SPITE OF these features, the trows did not lack grace; for, apart from the power of the bows, they had a considerable sheer. They were all steered with a tiller and the masts were stepped in a special tabernacle, so that they could be lowered when the vessel was engaged in canal work. A few of the trows were built, decked and hatched for carrying perishable cargoes, which were known as "box" trows.

The trows traded all over the Severn, the Estuary and the attendant waters. Such was their design that they combined seaworthiness with handiness and they sometimes worked on canals miles inland. By way of contrast, there are stories of trows which found their way round into the English Channel!

In the days before the steam tug, big ships could not get up the Avon and the navigation of the Severn was extremely hazardous. Many vessels lay, therefore, in King Road and discharged their cargo into trows which took it up to Gloucester and Bristol. They sailed up the Severn, but in the narrow Avon they had to be towed by their own boats unless the wind was dead fair.

Trows carried almost everything that could be carried, but specialized in coal and stone. One long extinct trade was the export of Clapton coal from the wharves at the head of the Pill at Portishead (this was long before the docks were built), to South Wales where it was used for smelting purposes. A strange reversal of modern practice!

* * *

THE TROWS WERE built in many long-vanished shipyards, but chiefly at Gloucester and Chepstow. The only trow building yard remaining is that of Oliver Davies at Saul, near Sharpness, which today specializes in wooden barge repair work.

In later years, many modifications were made to the trows. Many of them were re-rigged as ketches and the wheel replaced the tiller in steering; but, in spite of improvements, they were doomed and today only a few are left. Until the war it was still possible to see the fine sight of six or seven vessels running before the wind under the rocks at Pill, but comparatively few were in commission even at that time. Almost the only trows remaining at sea are the "Alma" and "William" of Bristol. The latter has the distinction of being the oldest vessel engaged in commercial activities under the British flag.

She was built in 1809 in Shropshire and remained registered at an inland port until 1887, when she was registered at Gloucester. Before the war, she was owned in Frampton-on-Severn, but in 1916 she was bought by her present owners, a Bristol firm. She has recently been extensively overhauled and is good for several more years of work.

Some of the characteristics of the old trows have been retained in the modern steel Wye barges, but there have been many modifications. Soon the traditions of a thousand years of shipbuilding will be lost in the craze for utility and speed.

B. G.

By courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOAT YARD: *An Etching with Aquatint by Lawrence Walker*

"SAFE HARBOR" might be the title of this etching with aquatint by the London artist, Lawrence Walker, although he calls it "Boat Yard."

The print shows a trim and beautiful sailing yacht, put up for the winter out of the way of buffeting waves and winds. It is safe here on shore until the pleasant days of spring and summer lure it out again.

Mr. Walker's fine feeling for design and the authority of his drawing add distinction to any subject he chooses.

Among the Great Smokies

GOING to bed that first night on Le Conte consisted of the simple ceremony of taking off one's boots and rolling up in blankets, using an extra blanket as a pillow. Dressing next morning was equally simple. It was early to bed and early to rise as we were eager to see the sun rise from Myrtle Point.

The path through the balsam forest was just discernible by the firefly glow of the flashlights. Suddenly the trail emerged into the open and we found ourselves under the paling stars on the handle of a knife-like ridge. There was nothing but space all around us and just light enough to see that we were not only on top of a high mountain but on the very tip end of it. If one went in any direction but back, one would step off into space. It was indeed being on top of the world, at sunrise. . . .

As the clouds lifted, we saw on every side mountains rising one beyond another. There were mountains to the right of us, to the left of us, in front of us and behind us, more than the eye could see, more than the mind could comprehend. Down below, little pockets of cloud here and there looked for all the world like tiny mountain lakes. And in all of this vast expanse of mountain range upon range, there was no sight or sound of other living beings. We had the world to ourselves.

Then slowly there in the East a ruddy orange ball slowly emerged, and as it climbed higher and higher, changing its hue to dazzling gold, it transformed the mountain scene below—as if by a magician's wand—into one of myriad lights and shadows. . . .

We made this trip in early November. As the leaves were off the trees we could see deep into the forest. Groups of young spruces reminded me of children extending welcoming hands. Where the trail made the first sharp turn, we paused to gaze at a veritable plantation of witch hazel in bloom. Its tousled clusters of dainty yellow spirals formed a golden halo over the empty seed-cups which had exploded at maturity, scattering seeds in every direction.

In striking contrast to the gold of the witch hazel was the green and bronze of the galax. The famed galax patch along the old trail had become, on the new, a vast forest carpet containing literally millions of leaves shading from dark, shiny green to rich bronze. So close to the ground grows the galax, that many miss this forest carpet, dark green in summer, and bronze and green in fall and winter.

In May and June, when the galax is in bloom, mountain paths are arched over with the tall spikes of white flowers. The leaves are most colorful in fall after they have been touched by frost. Wreaths made of the leaves are sold in some florist shops at Christmas time. . . .

During the winter months the evergreens—pine, holly, hemlock, laurel, leucothoë, rhododendron, spruce, and balsam—serve as frames on which the artist Nature drapes the clouds that descend and cover the mountain slopes. These clouds, frozen into fantastic shapes, are unlike anything in all the world and create a fairyland dazzling in its white beauty. Good motor roads now lead to the fastnesses, and these freaks of nature may usually be seen from November to March, on the higher altitudes of the Over-the-Smokies Highway. Snow plows are used, when necessary, to keep this road open.

So thanks to the co-operation of man with nature, there is now no closed season in the Great Smokies.—From "The Great Smoky Mountains," by LAURA THORNBOROUGH. (New York: Crowell.)

Age of Excellence

WE AFFECT to wonder at Shakespeare, and one or two more of that period, as solitary instances upon record; whereas it is our own dearth of information that makes the waste; for there is no time more populous of intellect, or more prolific of intellectual wealth, than the one we are speaking of. Shakespeare did not look upon himself in this light, as a sort of monster of poetical genius, or on his contemporaries as "less than smallest dwarfs," when he speaks with true, not false modesty, of himself and them, and of his wayward thoughts, "desiring this man's art, and that man's scope." We fancy that there were no such men, that could either add to or take anything away from him, but such there were. He indeed overlooks and commands the admiration of posterity, but he does it from the *table-land* of the age in which he lived. He towered above his fellows, "in shape and gesture proudly eminent," but he was one of a race of giants, the tallest, the strongest, the most graceful, and beautiful of them; but it was a common and a noble brood. He was not something sacred and aloof from the vulgar herd of men, but shook hands with nature and the circumstances of the time, and is distinguished from his immediate contemporaries, not in kind, but in degree and greater variety of excellence. He did not form a class or species by himself, but belonged to a class or species. His age was necessary to him; nor could he have been wrenched from his place in the edifice of which he was so conspicuous a part, without equal injury to himself and it. Mr. Wordsworth says of Milton, that "his soul was like a star, and dwelt apart." This cannot be said with any propriety of Shakespeare, who certainly moved in a constellation of bright luminaries, and "drew after him a third part of the heavens." If we allow, for argument's sake (or for truth's, which is better), that he was in himself equal to all his competitors put together; yet there was more dramatic excellence in that age than in the whole of the period that has elapsed since.—From "Lectures on the Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth," by WILLIAM HAZLITT.

Celebrating the New Birth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A RULER of the Jews, named Nicodemus, once came to Jesus by night to express his admiration for the Master and his works. In reply to his greeting, Jesus, undoubtedly perceiving that his visitor had been regarding life as material and limited, said (John 3:3), "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God."

The Master then went on to explain to his perplexed listener the difference between the material concept of man, born of the flesh, and the true idea of man in the likeness of infinite Spirit. And so, as he spoke to Nicodemus, he emphasized the fact that the spiritual birth is all-important. On another occasion he said (John 6:63), "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing."

Christian Science is helping mankind to understand the nature of the new birth. Can it be aught else than spiritualization of our thinking? Did not Jesus mean that we should learn to think in terms of Spirit rather than matter? When we recognize God as the one source of all true being, there is born in our consciousness new vision, new hope, new courage. Old things pass away, and all things become new. When our hearts are filled with gratitude, we begin to see the beauties of reality that were not visible before. We then discern that our true purpose is living to love and loving to live. All things are seen in a new light. Life, as Love, commences to mean something to us. As we bring our thinking into accord with the law of God, we discover that it is possible to find heaven on earth. Soon we find our consciousness receptive to an influx of productive, helpful, and inspiring ideas. "Every agony of mortal error helps error to destroy error, and so aids the apprehension of immortal Truth. This is the new birth going on hourly," says Mary Baker Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 548), "by which men may entertain angels, the true ideas of God, the spiritual sense of being." Does not this spiritual birth, rather than merely human anniversaries, demand constant commemoration?

Men seem to grow old and die because they regard life as organic, and beginning with mortal birth. Christian Science is inspiring the world to turn away from this mortal concept of existence. From it we are learning that life, reflecting Life, God, has no beginning, that it cannot be measured by the yardstick of time, and that it is not hastening on toward an inevitable end, called death. Life is Spirit, God, and the true man reflects this perfect, eternal, Life. Some day all men will see the wisdom of honoring the spiritual birth to which Jesus referred. Then they will find the way to demonstrate the Life which knows no death.

Would it not be helpful for all of us to awaken each morning with the realization that in reality we are born of Spirit, Love? Then we should go forward with a childlike expectancy of happy experiences. Our heavenly Father has for all an infinite supply of spiritual gifts. Shall we not gratefully accept them? A glorious feast of Life is prepared for all. Shall we not attend it? Wonderful spiritual discoveries are all about us. Shall we not open our eyes to behold them? The Psalmist said (118:24), "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it." Shall we not be glad therein?

When thinking about the new birth, one's thought may turn instinctively to Christmas. To the Christian Scientist, Christmas commemorates much more than the birth of a little child centuries ago. Christmas celebrates the appearing of the Christ, Truth, in human consciousness, the ever-appearing of the perfect idea of God.

It is well that men have set aside one day each year in special tribute to the appearing of Jesus; but should not we all reach out for the sense of "an eternal Christmas" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 260)? Speaking of the Christ, Jesus said (Matthew 28:20), "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." Then, should we not make each day a true Christmas?

In the lowly manger of humble listening the Christ, Truth, awaits our recognition. The shepherds of patience, faith, and holiness hear the angels' song. Wisdom bids us to do homage to the idea of Love. The birth of the Christ-idea in our consciousness remakes us. It melts the pharisaical hardness of mortal thinking. It stills the storms of human passion. It lifts us from the bed of sickness. It feeds us with manna from heaven. It enables us to meet the persecution of materiality triumphantly, for through it our thoughts ascend above the fog of material sense into the clear atmosphere of spiritual being.

May we celebrate this new birth in our hearts each day, as the true Christmas. So shall we gain an understanding of that which Nicodemus longed to visualize, "the kingdom of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Four Thousand Miles Away

I DREAM about a quiet room,
Warm, bathed in honey-yellow gloom,
Where sunlight comes through little-paned
Squared windows, shaded and restrained.
I dream about a table, set
With thin red cups, where mignonette
Swoons in a yellow Chelsea bowl;
Of dairy butter in a roll;
Of tea, on summer afternoons,
With clotted cream and silver spoons,
Black currant jam, new scones, thin bread
Heavy with butter smoothly spread.

A Georgian spirit-kettle sings,
I see your hand, your sapphire rings:
There's pot-pourri, and new-mown hay
At home . . . four thousand miles away.

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

Die neue Geburt feiern

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

NIKODEMUS, ein Oberster der Juden, kam eines Nachts zu Jesus, um seine Bewunderung für den Meister und dessen Werke auszusprechen. Seinen Gruß erwidernd, sagte Jesus, der zweifellos erkannte, daß sein Besucher das Leben als materiell und begrenzt ansah (Joh. 3, 3): „Es sei denn, daß jemand von neuem geboren werde, so kann er das Reich Gottes nicht sehen".

Dann fuhr der Meister fort, seinem betroffenen Zuhörer den Unterschied zwischen dem materiellen Begriff vom Menschen, der vom Fleisch geboren ist, und der wahren Idee Mensch in dem Gleichnis des unendlichen Geistes zu erklären. Und so legte er in seinem Gespräch mit Nikodemus Nachdruck darauf, daß die geistige Geburt am allerwichtigsten ist. Bei einer andern Gelegenheit sagte er (Joh. 6, 63): „Der Geist ist's, der da lebendig macht; das Fleisch ist nichts nütze".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft hilft der Menschheit verstehen, was mit Wiedergeburt gemeint ist. Kann sie etwas anderes als Vergeistigung unseres Denkens sein? Meinte Jesus nicht, daß wir, anstatt materiell zu denken, vom Standpunkte des Geistes aus denken lernen sollen? Wenn wir Gott als die eine Quelle alles wahren Seins erkennen, wird in unserem Bewußtsein ein neuer Ausblick, neue Hoffnung, neuer Mut geboren. Das Alte vergeht und alles wird neu. Wenn unser Herz von Dankbarkeit erfüllt ist, beginnen wir die bis jetzt verborgenen Schönheiten der Wirklichkeit zu sehen. Dann erkennen wir, daß unser wahrer Zweck ist: leben, um zu lieben, und lieben, um zu leben. Alles erscheint in einem neuen Lichte. Das Leben als die Liebe beginnt etwas für uns zu bedeuten. Wenn wir unser Denken mit dem Gesetz Gottes in Einklang bringen, entdecken wir, daß es möglich ist, den Himmel auf Erden zu finden. Bald finden wir unser Bewußtsein empfänglich für den Zustrom fruchtbarer, hilfreicher und erhebender Ideen. „Jede Qual des sterblichen Irrtums hilft dem Irrtum den Irrtum zerstören und unterstützt dadurch das Erfassen der unsterblichen Wahrheit. Dies ist die neue Geburt, die stündlich vor sich geht, in der die Menschen Engel beherbergen mögen, die wahren Ideen Gottes, den geistigen Sinn des Seins", schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 548). Fordert diese geistige Geburt nicht eher beständiges Andenken als bloß menschliche Jahresfeiern?

Die Menschen scheinen zu altern und zu sterben, weil sie glauben, das Leben sei organisch und beginne mit der sterblichen Geburt. Die Christliche Wissenschaft beeinflußt die Welt, sich von dieser sterblichen Daseinsauffassung abzuwenden. Von ihr erfahren wir, daß das Leben, welches das Leben, Gott, widerspiegelt, keinen Anfang hat, daß es nicht mit dem Zeitmaßstab gemessen werden kann, und daß es nicht einem unvermeidlichen Ende, Tod genannt, entgegeneilt. Das Leben ist der Geist, Gott, und der wahre Mensch spiegelt dieses vollkommene, ewige Leben wider. Eines Tages werden alle Menschen sehen, wie weise es ist, die geistige Geburt, von der Jesus sprach, zu ehren. Dann werden sie wissen, wie sie das Leben beweisen können, das keinen Tod kennt.

Wäre es nicht für uns alle hilfreich, wenn wir uns jeden Morgen beim Erwachen klar machten, daß wir in Wirklichkeit aus dem Geist, der Liebe, geboren sind? Dann würden wir jeden Tag mit kindlicher Erwartung freudiger Erfahrungen beginnen. Unser himmlischer Vater hat für alle einen unendlichen Vorrat geistiger Gaben. Sollen wir sie nicht dankbar annehmen? Ein herrliches Fest des Lebens ist für alle bereitet. Sollen wir ihm nicht beiwohnen? Überall um uns herum sind wunderbare geistige Entdeckungen. Sollen wir nicht die Augen öffnen und sie sehen? Der Psalmist sagte (Ps. 118, 24): „Dies ist der Tag, den der Herr macht; lasset uns freuen und fröhlich darinnen sein". Sollen wir nicht fröhlich darin sein?

Bei dem Gedanken an die neue Geburt denken wir vielleicht unwillkürlich an Weihnachten. Den Christlichen Wissenschafter erinnert Weihnachten an viel mehr als an die Geburt eines kleinen Kindes vor Jahrhunderten. Weihnachten begehen wir zur Feier des Erscheinens des Christus, der Wahrheit, im menschlichen Bewußtsein, des immerwährenden Erscheinens der vollkommenen Idee Gottes.

Es ist gut, daß die Menschen jedes Jahr einen Tag dem besonderen Andenken an das Erscheinen Jesu feiern; aber sollten wir alle nicht den Sinn „eines ewigen Weichnachten" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 260) zu erlangen trachten? Jesus sprach von dem Christus, als er sagte (Matth. 28, 20): „Siehe, ich bin bei euch alle Tage bis an der Welt Ende". Sollten wir dann nicht jeden Tag zu einem wahren Weihnachten machen?

In der bescheidenen Krippe demütigen Horchens wartet der Christus, die Wahrheit, auf unsere Anerkennung. Die Hirten Geduld, Glaube und Heiligkeit hören den Lobgesang der Engel. Die Weisheit gebietet uns, die Idee der Liebe anzubeten. Die Geburt der Christusidee in unserem Bewußtsein macht uns neu. Sie löst die Pharisäerhärte des sterblichen Denkens auf. Sie stillt die Stürme menschlicher Leidenschaft. Sie läßt uns vom Krankenbett aufstehen. Sie speist uns mit Manna vom Himmel. Sie befähigt uns, den Verfolgungen der Materialität siegreich entgegenzutreten; denn durch sie erhebt sich unser Denken über den Nebel des materiellen Sinnes in die klare Atmosphäre des geistigen Seins.

Mögen wir diese neue Geburt doch jeden Tag als das wahre Weihnachten im Herzen feiern! Dann werden wir verstehen, was Nikodemus zu erkennen sich sehnte: „das Reich Gottes".

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Winter Night

THE night was sharp with sleet; and blanched with snow
Beneath its weight of white the broad land lay.
Long since had ceased the drifting, starred display
Of patterned snowflakes in their soft downflow.
Where silver-sleeted winter's tremolo
Of winds shook out a glint like stars astray
Down the wild night, a luminous array
Of icicles flashed out their blue flambeaux.

There iced in silence in its glassy roof
A hidden river tinkled to itself
Through all blue days and through all purple nights
Of winter. In its palace, music-proof,
The unheard tune along the leaning shelf
Of frozen shore flowed on in ice-dimmed lights.

MARGARET S. HOSMER

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1937

Hartford Puts Budget Cutting Up to Citizens

Increase in Taxes or Cut in Service Is Issue at Stake

Hearing Date Set

Property Owners and Civic Groups Are Expected to Clash in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 22—Citizens of Hartford are being asked today to choose between an increased tax rate and decreased city services.

By a dramatic move that has succeeded in bringing the dull figures of the city budget to the attention of the man in the street, Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy has called for a showdown between those demanding that taxes be held down and those unwilling to see the schools, the police, the streets, the welfare or other services curtailed.

The city Board of Finance, on the Mayor's suggestion, is preparing two budgets for next year. One will be the board's "honest" budget, containing amounts the board feels necessary to carry on the present city services. If adopted, it would mean an increase in the tax rate from the present 26.7 mills to an estimated 31.5 mills. The other will be an economy budget, eliminating enough of the activities of city departments to reduce expenditures $1,500,000 and keep the tax rate as it is.

Public Hearings

Which budget, citizens will be asked, do they prefer? The Board of Aldermen will conduct public hearings on the two proposals in January.

Hartford's present city budget totaled $11,380,022. Mayor Spellacy points out that extra appropriations have swelled it, during the year, to $12,085,283, and although the tax rate is now 26.7 mills the city actually is spending at a rate which would require a 31 mill rate to make the budget balance.

City departments requested increases for next year that would bring the total to $13,277,304, an amount that would mean a 35-mill tax. The Board of Finance is willing to take responsibility for trimming to the 31.5 mill level, but no lower.

The principal effect of the Mayor's unprecedented proposal has been the awakening of public interest in city finances. The Board of Finance invited public attendance at budget hearings but got almost none.

The writing of a budget which cuts salaries, eliminates jobs and generally restricts public services can be counted on to bring voters to the January hearings of the aldermen.

Lone Rivals Heard

Parent-Teacher Association spokesmen, protesting any cut for education, and a lone representative of the city's property taxpayers, protesting any increased tax, have to date been the only persons sufficiently interested to attend budget hearings.

Despite this apparent lack of public interest, however, a so-called "Citizens Committee" sponsored full-page newspaper advertisements urging no increase in the tax rate.

Mayor Spellacy's action has aroused widespread comment here, although Hartford has come to expect exceptional things from the Mayor who took office in 1935. When he received his first paycheck, Mayor Spellacy announced that as long as he remained in office he would split his salary among three Hartford charitable institutions.

Aide to Roosevelt

Mr. Spellacy entered politics in Hartford in 1907 when he was elected to the State Senate and continued in various offices until, in 1918, he resigned to become legal adviser to Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

When Mr. Roosevelt was nominated for the vice-presidency by the Democratic Party in 1920, Mr. Spellacy succeeded him in the Navy post.

Asks Showdown

Associated Press

Thomas J. Spellacy
Mayor of Hartford

Portland Sailing To Test Service By Export Lines

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 22—A test sailing by an American Export Lines steamer in the middle of January will decide whether that line is to establish regular service from Portland—as well as from New York and Boston—to Mediterranean ports, according to Port Commissioner Charles H. Priest.

The first American Export ship to call at Portland will include in the cargo it picks up 1000 tons of the Brown Company's cellulose product Solka, which is to be delivered at Turkish ports.

Solka, which is a basic cellulose product having a wide variety of uses in manufacturing, has been responsible for a considerable increase in Portland's export trade in the past two years, according to port officials.

Soon after it was placed on the market, Japanese firms began sending vessels to bring back cargoes of it, and now an average of three Japanese ships load from 1000 to 1500 tons apiece each month. Ships of other nationalities have been loading with Solka recently also. A few days ago, for instance, the British steamer Balfe sailed for Rio de Janeiro with 1000 tons of the product—inaugurating, it is hoped, regular steamship service between Portland and South America.

Solka rather resembles baled cotton in appearance. Further manufacturing processes turn it into such varied cellulose articles as unbreakable tableware, special wear-resisting varnishes and dress materials. An exhibit in the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia several months ago aroused additional interest in the material and its possibilities.

Two Indictments In Stocks Inquiry

The Suffolk County grand jury today returned two secret indictments following its investigation of the sale of stock of the Fawn Mining Company of British Columbia.

Ten witnesses testified before the grand jury yesterday. Samples of gold "ore" and "gold dust" were presented.

Assistant Attorney General Maurice M. Goldman said $250,000 worth of the mining stock had been sold in Massachusetts and New England. In Boston the stock was handled by the W. A. Nash Company, brokers, of State Street.

Scrap Export Hits Mark Of 227,000 Tons

More Ships at Hand Than Loading Space Can Accommodate

Japan Takes Lead

Pieces of old automobiles, stoves, steel rails, and even typewriters, are clattering into the holds of two tramp steamers at Boston's docks today—cargoes that would no doubt have caused owners of proud clipper ships to rub their eyes in amazement—as huge electric magnets swing their loads over the ship's sides and drop their pieces of scrap iron and steel through the hatches.

Of all the queer freights for which Yankee ingenuity has found markets down through the years, including whole shiploads of ice, none has attained the dual distinction reached by scrap metal of being Boston's No. 1 item of export and having a customer in every land. For the parade of American scrap iron and steel to Japan, Italy, the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Canada, China, is rapidly surpassing the volume of commerce carried by the war built "bridge of ships."

Out of Boston harbor alone went 227,000 tons of scrap in 1937—up to to Dec. 18—it was disclosed today by figures compiled for Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs. And these figures are for full cargoes alone, many ships taking 50 to 100 tons along with general freight.

This figure clinches the blue ribbon of "biggest year" for exportation of scrap out of Boston, the previous record being 172,718 tons, established in 1935. But the year's aggregate will be further swollen by the two cargoes now loading which are expected to be shipped before Jan. 1, and the multiplicity of small lots that will be reckoned in final tabulations of the year's commerce. Four more craft are due before the turn of the year to load scrap.

Of the 227,000 tons shipped out of Boston this year, Japan led all customers by taking 91,441 tons. Italy was the destination of 42,500 tons. But Boston is only one port contributing to the general movement of scrap metals, for virtually every seaport of consequence in the United States is shipping scrap abroad.

More scrap was exported from the United States in the first nine months of 1937 than has been the case in any similar period during the brief history of this trade, covering the past decade or more. Shipments totaled 3,335,194 tons, valued at $66,079,851.

Significance of the figures is emphasized by a glance at the record of the same months of the previous year when 1,625,689 tons were shipped, valued at $30,054,594, disclosing gains of 105 per cent in quantity and 229.4 per cent in value, federal statistics show.

Ninety per cent of all scrap exports in the first nine months of this year were taken by five nations—Japan, 1,806,943 tons; United Kingdom, 627,728 tons; Italy, 270,012 tons; Poland and Danzig, 171,984 tons; and Canada, 135,068 tons.

Rapid receipt of scrap metal and slow arrival of ships to move it brought about a serious congestion of this commodity at Boston a few months ago. Railroads clamped embargoes on shipment of additional scrap pending removal of some of the quantities accumulated at tidewater. Today the situation is reversed, for ships are arriving faster than the metal can be loaded at the two piers in Boston that have accommodations for handling the heavy, bulky commodity. One ship has already been diverted to another port, rather than lie at anchor in the harbor for a week or more, awaiting a turn at the Army Base or Mystic Piers, shipping men say.

Cut in Race Track Fee Costs the State $54,000

In Boston Today

$1000 Daily Toll Reduced to $400

State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley discovered today in his annual audit that the State Racing Commission last April 2 had reduced the 1937 daily racing fee for horse tracks from $1000 to $400.

This resulted in a loss of revenue to the State of $54,000.

When asked to explain the reduction, Charles F. Connors, chairman of the commission, refused point blank; but later pointed out a statute giving the commission authority to make such a reduction. He also indicated a statute reading "the State Racing Commission is subject to such supervision as the Governor and Council shall deem necessary or proper."

When Gov. Charles F. Hurley was advised of the discovery and Chairman Connors' remark, he denied that he or the Council had anything to do with the reduction.

"If by implication he (Mr. Connors) wants to give the impression that the Governor and Council have anything to do with it," Governor Hurley said, "I want to say very emphatically, that is not so."

Mr. Buckley said the chairman of the commission had said that after careful consideration of all circumstances, the Racing Commission took this action.

James G. Moran, a member of the commission, asked the chairman if he did not wish to make a fuller explanation of the commission action. Mr. Connors replied that he did not. Mr. Moran then vouchsafed that the commission had a specific reason for taking the action but did not explain what this was.

Mr. Conners contended no "association fees" should be charged in Massachusetts.

Banks Division Inquiry Sought

Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr. filed a bill today for investigation of the closed banks division of the Department of Banking.

In filing his bill, Senator Langone charged that "only certain people, certain politicians, can buy property from the closed banks at certain prices. Favored individuals are buying homes but poor men cannot buy homes from the banking department."

The proposed investigation would be made by one senator and three representatives.

Findings would ascertain the amount of real estate held by closed banks, its location and assessed valuation; date of sale of each parcel, the name of the purchaser and broker, commission paid by the commonwealth and the amount of mortgage and interest.

In Senator Langone's bill, the same information is asked for on the sale of securities.

The period to be covered by the proposed investigation is from Jan. 2 to Dec. 31, 1937. In this period William F. Husband has been Commissioner of Banking and John Lacey Delaney has been director of the division of closed banks.

Mr. Delaney declined to comment on the bill.

Strike Holds Up Steamer Acadia

Boston's port was minus one passenger ship arrival today—the steamer Acadia of the Eastern Steamship Lines—because of a strike on that and three other vessels, called by Joseph Curran, head of the National Maritime Union on the East Coast. The Acadia, with passengers planning to visit the Maritime Provinces over the holiday, together with the Wilton and the Sandwich, were tied up at New York and the Madison at Norfolk, Va.

Charge of the N. M. U. is that the Eastern Steamship Lines signed on an A. F. of L. dominated crew for the steamer Saint John after its regular fall overhauling instead of re-signing the old crew, most of whom are N. M. U. members. The crew that were signed up came from the steamer New York when that vessel was tied up.

Company officials point out that the National Labor Relations Board designated the International Seamen's Union of the A. F. of L. as the sole bargaining agent for employees of the Eastern Steamship Lines and that the company is unable to negotiate with any other union. The line is bound, therefore, to apply to the A. F. of L. to replace striking C. I. O. seamen, officials said.

The strikers on all four boats were ousted last night in New York, according to announcement by company officials today. Replacements from the ranks of the I. S. U. were being made rapidly, the officials said. The company expected the Acadia would make its scheduled sailing from New York tonight and the other three boats resume service earlier today.

White Christmas? Maybe; Maybe Not

Boston either will have a "white Christmas" or it won't. Meteorologist G. Harold Noyes of the local office of the Weather Bureau declared today.

Too early to tell, he said.

He had more immediate business: weather ahead in the next 24 hours, the first day of winter and the shortest day of the year.

Winter arrived officially at 1:22 a. m. The sun began the period of its most southern declipation and from now until the first week in January it will rise later. Winter departs at 1:43 a. m. on March 21.

As the shortest day of the year, today is scheduled for a few minutes more than nine hours of daylight.

The forecast is for "Cloudy and warmer, light rain tonight and Thursday, possibly snow late Thursday. Considerably below freezing Thursday night."

Cambridge Debt Set at $13,760,500

The gross debt of the city of Cambridge at the close of the fiscal year was $13,760,500 or $120.39 per capita, city officials revealed today. The debt comprises $10,635,500 funded or fixed debt and $3,225,000 floating debts which represents more than twice the annual cost of operating the city.

Of the gross debt, $941,000 was incurred for public service enterprises such as waterworks and cemeteries. The per capita cost of operating the city was $53.97 in 1937 as compared with $54.76 the previous years.

The cost for operation and maintenance of general city departments was $6,168,813 in addition to payments of $379,909 for operation of public service enterprises, $426,058 for interest on general debt, $42,918 for interest on public service enterprises, and $762,764 for capital outlays, of which $47,780 was for public service enterprises.

8,000,000 Pieces Of Mail Sent Out

The avalanche of Christmas mail reached its peak yesterday when operators at the main and branch post offices cleared 8,000,000 pieces in the regular and the holiday load.

The tally for yesterday is the high since 1929.

Postmaster Peter F. Tague expects today's load to be heavier. He declined to make an estimate but remarked that it would not surprise him if the total for the day were not the highest ever recorded at the Boston office.

O'Hara Publication Is Replaced by New Providence Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 22—The Star-Tribune, published for nearly a year by Walter E. O'Hara, race track manager, formally passed out of existence today, and a new paper, the Tribune, took its place.

The Providence Journal Company, which bought Mr. O'Hara's paper in a receivership sale yesterday afternoon, apparently sought to wipe out all vestiges of its former owner's connections with the paper. It not only changed the name of the paper, but created a new corporation with a different name, the Providence Publishing Company, to publish it, and numbered today's issue of the new paper Vol. 1, No. 1.

Readers of the paper today also discovered that Mr. O'Hara's leading columnist, Vernon C. Norton, was no longer a contributor, while Mr. Norton found he is not welcome at the press conferences of Gov. Robert E. Quinn. Although still representing several smaller papers in other cities, he was refused admittance to the conference by George E. Mackie, the Governor's secretary, today.

Dever Seeks New Power In Racket Drive

Right to Conduct 'Ex Parte Investigation' Is Requested

Grand Jury's Role

Attorney General Paul A. Dever today asked leaders of the Massachusetts Legislature to grant him emergency, investigatorial powers normally conferred only on grand juries.

Mr. Dever said he desired the extraordinary powers in order to "conduct immediate investigation of matters concerning public peace and public safety" with the aim of remedying "existing evils."

If granted, the powers would make Mr. Dever an adjunct of his own office as Attorney General, in effect, a legally empowered, one-man vigilante committee.

He added that he would confer with party leaders on the subject "some time after Christmas" and before the General Court convenes on Jan. 5.

Never Investigation

While the Attorney General did not identify the "existing evils" he has in mind, he has recently been investigating gambling and racketeering conditions in Revere.

In this work, which he took over from District Attorney William J. Foley at the latter's request, Mr. Dever indicated he has not had the success he hoped for. While securing an overabundance of rumors, he has not obtained evidence that will hold up in court.

The powers which Mr. Dever asks the Legislature to give him include the power to conduct "ex parte investigations," to subpoena witnesses and require their testimony under oath, to require the production of books and papers, to grant immunity from prosecution to criminals in certain cases, and to change the venue of trials where he deems it advisable.

The definition of "ex parte" in Webster includes the following: "Of legal proceedings, ex parte ordinarily implies a hearing or examination in the presence of, or on papers filed by, one party and in the absence of, and often without notice to, the other, as in proceedings before a grand jury."

Power of Grand Jury

County grand juries have powers to conduct ex parte investigations. In fact, they may inquire into any subject involving possible law violations, and in connection therewith may require the presence and sworn testimony of witnesses and the submission of records and papers.

While the Attorney General does not have these powers, the present grand jury of Suffolk county has them, and could invoke them on its own initiative regarding the situation in Revere or anywhere else. Moreover, District Attorney Foley could request and a judge of the Superior Court could instruct the grand jury to use these broad powers to inquire into a specific matter needing study.

Actually, the District Attorney has taken no such step, however, and has virtually withdrawn from the inquiry, merely lending one of his assistants to work under the direction of Mr. Dever.

Referring to the "present threat of organized professional criminals" as an "emergency," the Attorney General described the proposed changes as "indispensable to the effective administration of our law."

The power to change the venue of a criminal trial from the county ordinarily fixed by law, which he requested, is now held only by the courts. He also asked the power to punish for contempt, which was used effectively by Thomas E. Dewey when a special prosecutor in New York. It is now limited to the courts and certain legislative bodies.

The present drive against racket-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Watt's Job?

© Bachrach

James F. Meehan
State Senator From Lawrence, Who May Get Unemployment Commission Post

Shifting Plants By Shoe Industry Is Cited in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 22—Many shoe manufacturers seem to have made themselves seven-league boots and to be using them freely, according to Mrs. Elizabeth Elkins, director of the Minimum Wage Division of the New Hampshire Department of Labor, which has been studying causes of the instability of the shoe industry in the State.

Of the approximately 50 shoe plants in New Hampshire at the moment, Mrs. Elkins reported, 38 have been in their present locations for not more than three years. Many of the smaller concerns, she pointed out, have no ties binding them to and particular spot, but shift about to take advantage of the "free labor market" and to enjoy special incentives offered by communities seeking new industries. It is not uncommon, too, for changes of name to accompany changes of location.

The Minimum Wage Division's study showed that on July 1, 1937, there were 14,888 employees of the shoe industry in the State. Of this number, 47 per cent were women and minors who would be affected by minimum wage regulations, when established.

At the present time, Mrs. Elkins declared, many shoe manufacturers believe that costs must be reduced by New Hampshire plants—temporarily, at last—if normal production is to be attained. Workers in several factories have already accepted a lower wage scale for the time being.

Lack of Cash May Prevent Bluenose Meeting Thebaud

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 22 (Canadian Press)—Lack of funds for overhauling might prevent the Lunenburg, N. S., schooner Bluenose from defending her title as champion of the North Atlantic fishing fleet next year, Capt. Angus Walters said today.

"She's as fast as she ever was," her skipper said, but added her owners found it impossible to spend the money required to put the schooner in racing shape to meet the challenging Capt. Ben Pine's banker Gertrude L. Thebaud. The New England skipper had suggested a race as a feature of the World's Fair at New York.

"There's nothing I'd like better than to show those lads up in Gloucester that the Bluenose can still remain undefeated champion of international trophy contests," Captain Angus said.

Watt Opposes Abolition Of Labor Board

Taylor Backs Him—Both Say It Is Efficient and Necessary

Others Condemn It

Meehan Is Declared Slated to Succeed Watt on Unemployment Commission

Proposed abolition of the State Labor Relations Board was vigorously opposed today by Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and Kenneth I. Taylor, retiring member of the board.

In as much as the proposal is contained in a report of the special legislative recess commission on labor problems not yet made public, Mr. Watt and Mr. Taylor were reluctant to comment at length. However they immediately came to the defense of the board which was placed on the statute books through the work of organized labor and which has been in existence only three months. Massachusetts is one of several states which has such organizations now operating to guarantee collective bargaining rights to employees in intrastate industry.

If the proposal is made when a report becomes public, Mr. Taylor, who has resigned from the board to succeed Mr. Watt who is assuming new duties as assistant to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will start legislative opposition. Mr. Taylor, by his shift back to the federation, will continue to lead the A. F. of L. legislative campaign on Beacon Hill.

Charges Against the Board

The special recess commission, hinted by Senator David M. Brackman of Boston, will charge in its report that the labor board "does little work, costs too much money, and is operated without responsible direction."

The commission will charge that the board, during its existence, has reported on only one case, while the state board of conciliation and arbitration reported 523 cases.

The commission will point out that the labor board has requested $75,000 for 1938 operations while the conciliation board operated last year for only $17,000. It will also be pointed out that the conciliation board members receive only $4000 each annually while the labor board commissioners receive $6000 each annually.

This criticism brought forth the sharpest reply from the two labor leaders who said the labor board has settled scores of cases without the necessity of formal decision.

How Board Operates

"The board," Mr. Taylor explained, "operates on the theory that the best possible good may be obtained through compliance by the employers without the necessity of formal hearing or decision. If the cases may be settled without formal hearing and decision, the cost of settlement to the Commonwealth will be far less."

Mr. Taylor added that the board has not yet reached its maximum efficiency because of the time required to organize administrative forces.

According to advance information, the commission will oppose a proposal made by Representative Christian A. Herter, Boston Republican, that the Labor Relations Law be amended to require the incorporation of unions to make them subject to damage suits.

However, if the board is continued, the commission will recommend that labor unions be made subject to the list of unfair practices now prohibited on the part of employers.

Considered Anti-Union

Mr. Watt and Mr. Taylor considered this a definite anti-union proposal, inasmuch as the unfair practices include coercion of workers, encourage or discourage union membership and the like. They pointed out that courts have decided that ticketing, distribution of hand bills in the interest of union organization and the threat to strike are coercive activities. Thus, they pointed out,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Safety Record: Drives 32 Years Without Mishap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 22—If the average auto driver in New England could match the record of Peter A. Cloutier, 105 Althea Street, there would be few highway accidents.

He starts in 1938 his 32d year of driving without ever having an accident. During that time he has received but one traffic ticket and that for "overtime parking."

Mr. Cloutier has been a repairman and chauffeur since 1906, and has found time for a lot of driving for his own pleasure. Right now he is unemployed.

He wrote out a partial list of the cars he has worked on, and it included: Pope Hartford, Simplex, Locomobile, Stutz, Mercer, Mercedes, Renault, Cole Eight, Fiat, Velie, three-cylinder Elmore, Stoddard Dayton, Model S Ford in 1908, and Chalmers.

He hasn't any particular rules for safe driving, except "Be careful." Today he doesn't enjoy driving as much as he used to. There are too many road hogs, he says. In his opinion, a lot of the people behind the wheels of automobiles have no right to be on the highways.

Mr. Cloutier started driving in 1906. Since that time he has driven at least 10,000 miles a year at a conservative estimate, or better than 300,000 miles altogether.

Aerial Santa Claus to Drop Presents to 91 Lighthouses

There is competition for the post of aerial Santa Claus to New England lighthousekeepers this year. While Capt. William H. Wincapaw was preparing for his ninth Christmas flight to 91 lighthouses and isolated islets on his usual 2000-mile route, another Santa Claus plane circled Boston Harbor on Dec. 19 dropping packages at Graves and Minot's lights and the Range lights on Lovell's Island, and then landing its Santa Claus to join members of the Greater Boston Historical Society in a Christmas party at Boston Light.

The arrival of Santa Claus for this party was slightly delayed when the brisk wind from the seaplane's propeller whisked the symbolic whiskers from the face of Charles L. Marshall and deposited them in the sea—from which they were later rescued and reapplied.

Almost Loses Beard

The brine dripping from his flowing beard lent something of the touch of Neptune to Mr. Marshalls appearance as he finally stepped ashore, arms filled with packages, to find that the island's usual juvenile population of nine had been increased to 14 by the advent of visitors from adjoining Coast Guard stations.

The arrival of about 80 members of the historical society in a motor launch lent the island the most crowded appearance it has had in some years, it was remarked.

To Capt. Maurice A. Babcock, the keeper of the light, Harry A. Gray of Roxbury—garbed in the style of George Worthylake, its first keeper—presented a copy of the first picture of the lighthouse, made in 1718. The lighthouse was erected in 1716 but was demolished during the Revolution and later reconstructed from the same stone.

This "flying Santa Claus plane" was piloted by Harold Wiggins.

To Broadcast Flight

Captain Wincapaw's regular Christmas flights will be made, weather and circumstances permitting, on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Arrangements have been made to broadcast a description of part of the "Christmas

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

N. H. State Grange Takes Stand Against Pari-Mutuel Betting

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 22—Last week the New Hampshire State Grange gathered at Rochester for its 64th annual session, elected William J. Neal of Meredith its new state master, opposed the renewal of the license for pari-mutuel betting at Rockingham Park, asked a ban on interstate advertising of liquor, requested that the sale of beer and food be segregated with some of the state revenue from beer being used to offset its damage, appealed to next June's state Constitutional Convention for changes in the state's tax system so as to permit a graduated state income tax as well as tax relief for forest land owners.

Reports submitted to the session showed that the various cooperative insurance firms sponsored by the Grange have had a successful year, that the Grange aided many young people in their quest of a college education, and that the Grange was well represented in the membership of the recent New Hampshire Legislature and saw many of the measures it backed enacted.

Recreation Areas

During the current year more than 325,000 people enjoyed the facilities of the 13 state recreational areas in New Hampshire, according to Russell B. Tobey, recreational supervisor for the State Department of Forestry and Recreation. The figure represents an increase of more than 112,000 people over last year. And the figures for both of these years fail to take in the recreation facilities at Hampton Beach as well as those in the notches of the White Mountains. The State Legislature appropriated $15,000 for use in the 13 playgrounds but $11,359 of the appropriation remains unexpended for $8500 was collected in small fees for use of the facilities. This system of charging moderate fees at some of the recreational areas has just been used this year but officials of the Department of Forestry and Recreation believe that it will lead to increased recreational facilities without placing the burden entirely on the taxpayers. They also justify this

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and slightly warmer, probably with light rain tonight and early Thursday, becoming colder and possibly turning to snow late Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 30's; considerable below freezing during Thursday night; moderate to fresh southerly winds, shifting to southwesterly and west during Thursday.

Maine: Snow tonight and Thursday, probably turning to rain on the coast; warmer tonight and in the east portion Thursday.

Vermont: Rain and slightly warmer tonight; Thursday snow and colder.

New Hampshire: Rain or snow and warmer tonight; Thursday rain probably turning to snow, colder at night.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Rain and slightly warmer tonight; Thursday rain probably turning to snow and colder.

Rhode Island: Rain and slightly warmer tonight; Thursday rain probably turning to snow and colder.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh possibly strong southwest shifting to northwest winds over the south portion and fresh southeast shifting to southwest and west winds over the north portion; rain possibly turning to snow over the south and snow or rain over the north portion tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	22	Minneapolis	10	10
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	50	46
Chicago	36	32	New York	38	27
Denver	52	20	Norfolk	54	32
Helena	16	14	Philadelphia	36	28
Kansas City	36	16	St. Louis	46	44
Los Angeles	66	50	San Francisco	62	46
Miami	72	64	Washington	34	33

A—1:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 22.
B—Minimum, Dec. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:44 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Thursday, 3:30 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Fenway and Paramount—

"Daughter of Shanghai," starring Anna May Wong and Charles Bickford. Fenway: 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Paramount: 9, 11:38 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55. Also "Love Is on the Air," with June Travis and Ronald Reagan. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:15, 8:50. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Submarine D-1," featuring Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Also "45 Fathers," with Jane Withers and Thomas Beck.

Coolidge Corner—

"Victoria the Great," featuring Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. Also "Lancer Spy," with Dolores Del Rio and Peter Lorre. 4:25, 8.

South Station—

Winter vacation in Bermuda. Ice Skating with Evelyn Chandler. Virginia Verrill Musical, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—

"Red Salute," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Young. 9 a. m., 11:30, 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Also "Dangerous," with Bette Davis and Franchot Tone. 10:15 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Viva Villa," starring Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. Also "Little Women," with Katharine Hepburn and Jean Parker.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Uptown—

"Ali Baba Goes to Town," starring Eddie Cantor and Roland Young. 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. Also "Breakfast for Two," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9.

Metropolitan—

"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," starring Leo Carrillo and Ann Dvorak. 10:45 a. m., 1:39, 4:33, 7:27, 10:21. Stage: Major Bowes' Collegiate Revue. Tomorrow: "True Confession," featuring Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and John Barrymore. Stage: The Swing-O-Fators.

Exeter—

"A Girl With Ideas," featuring Wendy Barrie and Walter Pidgeon. 1:30, 4:50, 7:50. Also "Prisoner of Zenda," with Ronald Colman and Madeleine Carroll. 2:55, 5:55, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Judge Priest," starring Will Rogers and Anita Louise. Also "A Tale of Two Cities," with Ronald Colman and Elisabeth Allan.

Boston—

"Trouble at Midnight," featuring Noah Beery Jr. and Larry Blake. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: Nick Lucas, Red Skelton, Harriet Hayes, and Woolford's Pets. Tomorrow: "She's Got Everything," starring Helen Broderick and Victor Moore. Stage: The Three Stooges.

University—

"Maytime," featuring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:25, 5:45, 8:15. Also "Women Are Trouble," with Stuart Erwin. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Heidi," starring Shirley Temple. Also "The Great Garrick," with Brian Aherne.

Scollay and Modern—

"Ebb Tide," featuring Frances Farmer and Ray Milland. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:45. Modern: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Gangway," with Jessie Matthews and Nat Pendleton: Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:30. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—

"52nd Street," featuring Ian Hunter and Zasu Pitts. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:25. Also "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry," with Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 3, 6, 9.

Hub—

"The Wrong Road," starring Helen Mack and Richard Cromwell. 10:45 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 7:50, 10:15. Also "Glamorous Night," with Mary Ellis and Victor Jory. 9:40 a. m., 11:55, 2:15, 4:30, 6:50 9:10.

Fine Arts—

"Monastery." 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—

"Stage Door," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 12, 2:35, 5:45, 10. Also "Love From a Stranger," with Ann Harding. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:20

Repertory and Medford Square—

"Once a Doctor," featuring Jean Muir and Donald Woods. 1, 3:35, 6:15, 8:50. Also "Last Gentleman," with George Arliss and Edna May Oliver. 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—

"Christian Symbolism," guidance and lecture by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

Happy New Year Is in Store For Little Connecticut Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Conn., Dec. 22—It will be a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year in the full sense of the meaning for the residents of this little town which for the past two years has become known as the forgotten village.

And the joy and holiday cheer is to come from the Lawton Mill property which will be operated again—although not as a textile mill—and hundreds who have been idle for months will get employment.

About this time two years ago hundreds of pickets were parading before the gates where a strike had been called at Connecticut's largest textile plant by the United Textile Workers of America.

State police came in as the plant officials attempted to operate with strike breakers and when this was found impossible the boilers were dampened and smoke no longer came from the lofty smoke stacks—the management sold the plant and went out of business.

When no hope was seen for the re-opening of the plant, residents of the town left en mass. Most of the town's 200 cottages were either owned or rented by the mill workers. These dwellings became deserted and the well-kept lawns of former years presented an unkempt appearance as the grass grew to hay proportions.

Business Followed

Business men, seeking no prospect of regaining the $32,000 payroll which was paid weekly to about 1800 workers during the Lawton regime, followed their customers in getting out. Others remained, seeking to salvage a little from the credit they had extended to the once prosperous villagers.

The village's population dwindled from 2500 to fewer than 1500. A community centre, housing a swimming pool, auditorium, basketball court, library and other luxuries, locked its doors.

Today the scene is vastly different. Plainfield is not the bustling, mill village that it was a decade ago, to be sure, but slowly it is regaining its composure.

Part of the factory echoes the whine of machinery again and a Providence concern has contracted for the remainder.

Rehabilitation of the village started a year ago, when Royal Robes, Inc., a Norwalk, Conn., concern, leased the southern part of the plant. Frank Horowitz, president, said his company employs from 650 to 700 workers during the high production months.

Improved Future

Sale last week of the northern end of the plant to the recently formed Boquilet Realty Corporation of Providence, a firm allied with the Stator Corporation, also of this city, indicates a much improved future for Plainfield.

The plant was bought from the General Cotton Supply Company of Fall River, J. Whitney Bowen, president, a corporation which purchased the entire Lawton holdings in March of 1936 for slightly more than $480,000. The Fall River concern still holds many of the mill cottages, the community house and the Lawton Inn, a large English type hotel.

Joseph J. Bodell of Providence, president of the new company, said his firm expects to employ from 2000 to 3200 workers when production capacity is reached. The figure, at a minimum, combined with the Royal Robes pay-roll, will include more workers than were employed by the Lawton Mills ever.

The Stator Corporation, which will manufacture two units—one a hot water and refrigeration device, and the other an air-conditioning system—will employ about 40 per cent men and 60 per cent women, Mr. Bodell said.

Machinery has been ordered, the plant is being reconditioned and installation is expected to start in about 60 days.

Plainfield's Main Street is itself again. Shop keepers are moving into larger quarters, stores modernized and barren shelves stocked again.

Visiting Players From Dublin

De Mirjian

F. J. Carolan and Eleanor Delany

In "The Far-Off Hills," Lennox Robinson's comedy which, When the Abbey Players Will Open Their Engagement at the Copley Theatre, Monday Evening

Quoddy's Decline Forces Eastport Into Bankruptcy

EASTPORT, Maine, Dec. 22 (AP)—Eastport, home of the now $36,000,000 Passamaquoddy Bay tide-harnessing project, has thrown in a financial sponge.

It has asked the State Emergency Municipal Finance Board to take over the city's finances.

Quoddy's suspension, said the City Council president, Roscoe C. Emery, was the chief reason for the council's decision.

"Had Quoddy gone through," he said, "we could have pulled through."

Mr. Emery said that the city had a debt of $170,000, uncollected taxes of $104,000, a population that had dropped from nearly 7000 to 4000 in two years, and a valuation of $1,300,000 compared to a peak estimated at well above $2,000,000.

William H. Deering, state budget officer and a member of the finance board, said it would "in all probability" appoint an administrator.

The Quoddy project, started in 1935, was halted a year afterward for lack of funds.

Bookmakers Face Telephone Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 22—In the future, race book making establishments which have been raided by police and which wish to resume operations, will find it virtually impossible to secure telephone service so essential to this type of business unless they secure new quarters.

This was disclosed, following the recent raid on three of the city's leading "bookie" operators, when officials of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company stated an agreement had been reached with police officials some months ago whereby the company would refuse to reinstall telephones in quarters that have been raided by police if these quarters are to be used again for illegal race betting.

Town of Hamden Wins In $65,000 Judgment

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday sustained a judgment for $65,000 in favor of the town of Hamden, Conn., against the American Surety Company. The two-to-one decision was on an appeal from a decision by Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks in Connecticut.

The suit against the surety company arose from the failure of the Hamden Bank & Trust Co. and the subsequent bankruptcy of the town treasurer.

Mother Church Chimes On Air Christmas Eve

The Christmas Eve chimes concert of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast over short-wave station W1XAL, Boston, on Friday, Dec. 24, from 7 to 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time. W1XAL will radiocast the concert on a frequency of 6.04 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 49.67 meters.

Both Reservoirs And Dikes Urged Against Floods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Connecticut River flood control should include construction of storage reservoirs as well as of dikes, some flood control proponents served notice here today. The question has been raised by the suggestion of Representative Herman P. Kopplemann (D) of Connecticut that with the building of the dikes, recently recommended by the army engineers for seven cities in Massachusetts and Connecticut, the rest of the project, involving flood control reservoirs in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, may not be necessary.

"Construction of the reservoirs is necessary for permanent flood control," declared Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts. "The whole project stands together."

Representative-at-large William M. Citron (D) of Connecticut also contended that the dikes alone will not be sufficient. "For years we have been working for an effective, lasting flood control project. For this the numerous reservoirs, recommended by the army engineers, are required," he said.

Some congressional opinion also held today that the path to congressional funds for early construction of the dikes, at Springfield, Hartford, East Hartford, Holyoke, Chicopee, Northampton and West Springfield may not be as clear as many have hoped. Congress, it is feared, may kick at singling out this locality for flood control money, despite President Roosevelt's endorsement of the dike plan.

These New England congressmen contend that the best chance for any Connecticut River flood control lies in the proposed amendment to the 1936 omnibus flood control law to relieve the states of contributions and put the entire cost on the Federal Government. This plan, now marshaling support in the House and Senate, by affecting all flood control projects would be calculated to command wide support, it is argued.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday and Friday, Dec. 23 and 24

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

U. S. Leadership Minus 'Dawdling' Is Urged by House

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 22 (AP)—Assertion of American leadership in World affairs, without any "dawdling" was advanced today by Col. Edward M. House as a major necessity to international peace.

"The world looks to the United States," wrote the confidante and war-time adviser to President Wilson, in Greenwich Time, a newspaper.

"If we fail, or even dawdle, we may one day find ourselves vulnerable to attack. But we will not fail. American leadership will assert itself because it must. In that way only the world peace that is now trembling in the balance will yet be preserved."

Summarizing the war-clouded international situation, he pictured the United States as "THE dominant part of the whole," adding that it "cannot stand by as a mere onlooker."

"Unfortunately," he said, "the powers with war aims received their impetus from the conviction that neither Great Britain nor the United States would rouse themselves from the placidity that descended upon them following the World War.

"John Bull is now aroused. The moment Italy flouted him in the Mediterranean two years ago may yet be inscribed as the beginning of the end of the Italian dream of empire.

"Blows similar to those struck British prestige that awakened and inspired the nation, already are beginning to touch the United States.

"In the present world uncertainty it is entirely possible that a major unforgivable one may be struck at any moment. In that case I am sure that overnight America will take a position commensurate with her dignity as a world power."

Friday's Features

2:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Russian Christmas music.
3:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Carol service from England; band; chorus.
5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), WNAC (WEAF — National), President Roosevelt Lights the Nation's Christmas Tree.
5:15 WAAB, Mayor Mansfield Lights Boston's Christmas Tree; chorus.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National); Lucille Manners; Revelers; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time"; vocalists; chorus; orch.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Twelve Crowded Months"; news dramatizations.
10:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Twenty Years Ago and Today"; dramatizations.
10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Songshop"; Kitty Carlisle; Frank Crumit; Alice Cornett; quartet; orchestra.
11:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Four American Christmas Eves"; sketches.
12:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Annual Christmas Carol service; soloists; chorus; concert orchestra.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance music; talk	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Jerry and Pirates"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Holiday sketch	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Evening Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical programs	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orch.	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Organ; "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch
7:15 "The Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "The Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Canadiens; orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Vocal Varieties"	Jean Sablon, songs	Vocalist; organist	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Cavalcade of America; sketch; music	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	Laughing With Canada	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Eddie Canter; Deanna Durbin; or.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Serenade; Wayne King and orchestra	Campbell trio	Studio speaker
8:30	Talk, Sid Skolsky		"Hoosier House Warmers"; variety	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:45	Choir recital			Studio speaker
9:00 Lily Pons, soprano;	"The World and His Wife"; dramatization, with Laura Suarez, soloist	Fred Allen in "Town Hall Tonight"; Portland, Players; Jack Denny; orchestra	Carol program	Federal Theater; Portraits in Oil
9:15 Kostelanetz's Or.			Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Blue Strings"
9:30 Rinehart's "Tish";			"Let's Visit"; informal home interview	Perley Stevens's Orch.
9:45 dramatic sketch				
10:00 Gang Busters; network drama	Talk, General Johnson	"Your Hollywood Parade"; Dick Powell; screen players; soloists; chorus; orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch
10:15	Mola Day, songs; orch.		M. Zarin's Orchestra	M. Morrill's Orchestra
10:30 Patti Chapin, songs	"Waltz Interludes"		Melodies from the Skies; vocal soloists; popular	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:45 Network speakers	"Waltz Interludes"			Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Harlem"; variety
11:15 B. Goodman's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	J. Livingston's Orch.	
11:30 Himber's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Maurie Stern's Orch.	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Harlem"; variety
11:45 Himber's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Maurie Stern's Orch.	Dean Hudson's Orch.	
12:00 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	"Musical Clock"	Fred Lang, news	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Mac and Moore"	"George and Juanita"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Housebost Hannah	"Charm Mirror"	"Our Children"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news
9:30 "Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes; music
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Studio speaker
10:30 Talk, Emily Post	"Melody Time"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Shopping service	Home Forum; talk	Today's Children; sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Song recital
11:15 Sketch and music	"The Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home economist	Elinor Sherry; orchestra	Song recital
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 "Street Scene"	News; Noonday Show;	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; speakers;	"Man on the Street"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	reports; soloist; Home-	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	steaders' Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	"George and Juanita"	Ad Club speakers
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marimba melodies	Talk; recorded music	Ad Club speakers
1:45 Hollywood comment	Serenade; music	Marimba melodies	Treasures in Melody	Song recital
2:00 Lyric Serenade	High school concert	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Jack and Paul"	High school concert	Woman commentator	Raoul Nadeau; orch.	"Classical Album"
2:30 Broad Street Presbyterian Choir	"Ranch Boys"; vocal	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	"Song Cavalcade"
2:45	Edward Davies, tenor	Household talk	Stage Door Memories	"Song Cavalcade"
3:00 News Service	Rosa Linda, pianist	Pepper Young's Family	Concert trio	"Blue Strings"
3:15 "New Voices"	Jackie Heller, songs	"Ma Perkins"	Studies and Sketches	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Julia Sanderson &	Rakov's Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 Frank Crumit; or.	Rakov's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"	Carol program	Sport reports
4:00 Between Book Ends	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 Community bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"The Guiding Light"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	String serenade
4:30 U. S. Army Band	Club Matinee; variety	Mary Marlin; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:45 U. S. Army Band	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow; sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Studio speaker	loists; orch.; sports	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Music; comment	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People";	Carol festival	Dramatic sketch	"Headlines"; sketch	Popular vocalist
7:45 guests; orchestra	Mystery contest	Network program	Aeolian Singers	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour;	Talk, General Johnson	Vallee Hour; guest so-	Josef Cherniavsky's	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Choristers recital;	Liedersingers; quartet	loists; dramatic	Orchestra; soloists	Studio speakers
8:30 comedy; chorus;	News dramatizations	sketch; comedian;	Hawaii Salutes Land of	Studio speakers
8:45 trio; orchestra	News dramatizations	vocalist; orchestra	Christmas Trees	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	NBC Concert Hour	"Good News of 1938";	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Silhouettes; music
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	NBC Concert Hour	motion picture stars;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Silhouettes; music
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting";	picture preview; solo-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	forum, including dis-	loist; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00 "Buddy Clark Entertaining"; orch.	cussions from Detroit	Music Hall; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Madge Evans; Basil Rathbone; mixed chorus	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Blue Strings"
10:15			Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:30 Columbia Workshop; sketch	NBC Jamboree		Musical Revue; Henry	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:45	NBC Jamboree		Weber's Orchestra; so-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:00 E. R. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Music; dance music	"Theater Digest"; dra-	M. Morrill's Orchestra
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	ma and music	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Vin Lopez's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We're sure the world and his brother and sister are in town shopping . . . and we only wish we'd taken our own advice and done all our Christmas shopping somewhere in the vicinity of last July; which we're certain is just about the time that we started calling your attention to the fact that Santa was winging his way around the corner.

Now you may have shopped early; but there's a chance that you, along with a million others, didn't . . . so we'll stay on the subject until the day you start in trekking to town to make all those exchanges that always seem so necessary after the holiday. There is, no doubt, still some youngster on your list who hasn't been provided for, so we want to call your attention to Stearn's Gift Department. Or rather their toy gift department. Because they really have a grand collection of items that even the most pampered child has missed out on . . . they're that new. A lot of them are what we call "constructive" toys . . . you know, they're really learning something without knowing it, which is the one way they take it best! But seriously, didn't you ever see the eyes of little Ella and Horace simply pop wide open at a Marionette show? Even those that all the kids in the neighborhood put on for two cents admission? Then surely you'll know how much your little relatives would love actually owning one of Tony Sarg's Marionette Theaters . . . And would he rate around the neighborhood, with a possession that's so unique! The best part of the set is that it'll please children of almost any age . . . to say nothing of the fact that even mother may make use of past dramatic experience and emote for the benefit of the children, via the little marionettes! You see there's a book containing a number of plays that comes along with the theater and its red curtain (theatrical red, no less!), and, depending on just how much you want to spend, you pick out the characters you want included. The theater itself is $5 . . . and the little dressed figures sell for $2 each. Hansel and Gretel, Sambo, and other familiar characters are there. Downstairs at Stearn's.

☆ ☆ ☆

Back-to-Woods Movement Is On

It seems that there's a "back to woods" movement on . . . the Paris Exposition sort of reviving people's interest in fine woods for decorative purposes. And the Pro-phylac-tic Brush Company has utilized all the beauty of wood in some lovely three-piece wood dresser sets. Which you can get at C. F. Hovey's or Jordan's. They're unusual in that each of the woods is so exquisitely grained as to form its own decorative pattern. The woods are highly polished, and come in various modes which blend in with various types of bedroom furniture. And the woods include antique Maple, Satinwood, Mahogany, and others. And they start in price at $7.50.

Janet Treat

(A regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.)

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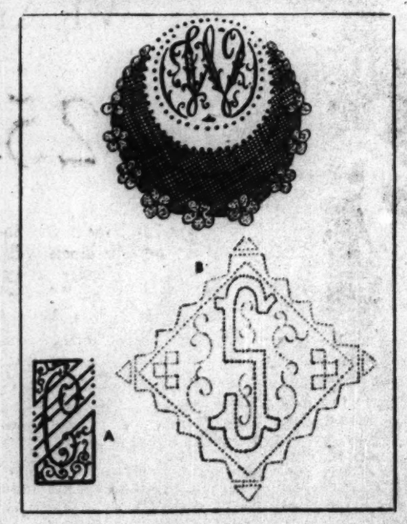

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Discarded Toys Don New Paint To Bring Yule Joy to Children

By Donald J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the American toy industry sits back with a sigh of satisfaction to watch its $230,000,000 crop of playthings—largest in seven years—find its way into stockings and onto sparkling trees, an army of policemen, firemen and volunteer workers is still busy putting finishing reconditioning touches on millions of used toys which will bring at least as much happiness as the new ones.

In Boston, social agencies such as the Norfolk House Center and the Morgan Memorial have collected thousands of toys, repaired them, and are ready to distribute them to needy children.

Japanese Forgotten

Looking back on the 1937 toy manufacturing season, one New England manufacturer declared, "Business was not only good but it was so good I have forgotten about Japanese competition, which was once making serious inroads into our business."

His plant is one of those engaged in making, among other things, the scientific experiment type of toy.

From coast to coast come reports of almost unprecedented activity among organizations which are preparing last year's crop of toys for this year's crop of less privileged children who have reached the best age for enjoying them.

Dolls which faced dusty abandonment through their later years, are being rejuvenated. Cleaning and new paint have brought back the first flush of youth to their shining cheeks and the early sparkle to their obediently open or closed eyes, and new dresses have added much to their attractiveness.

There is new fire in the big glass eyes of many a rocking horse, too—the long legs of whose original owner would now dangle upon the floor. With new paint throwing his proud mane into brighter relief he's as rollicking a steed prancing along the road to romance as ever he was.

Richmond, Calif., is typical of many communities in which firemen and policemen are rejuvenating toys collected from all over the town by Boys and Girl Scouts and other agencies. There the firemen have been busy for many days affixing wigs to dolls, repairing scooters and doing other similar repair jobs in spare moments.

Camp Fire Girls and Girl Scout have been fashioning doll dresses in latest styles, and funds for the project have been supplied by service clubs. Toys are to be distributed at a big municipal Christmas party.

Jobless Youth Aid

San Bernardino in the same state, is one of many places in which the National Youth Administration has arranged for this kind of work to be carried on. There, 27 jobless young persons are finishing the cleaning, repairing and redecorating of more than 3000 toys, for distribution among city youngsters who might otherwise go unremembered.

The store of Yuletide joy was assembled by the American Legion and Boy Scouts in a city-wide canvass. Supplementing this house-to-house campaign a "toy matinée" was sponsored by the manager of a local theater. Admittance was granted to every child depositing a discarded toy at the door.

In Philadelphia is an example of toy collection and distribution work carried on by a business women's club. The Philadelphia Club of Advertising Women has prepared a plentiful supply of presents, candy and refreshments as well as entertainment for the youngsters invited to its big Christmas party, which is to be held in the auditorium of a large newspaper's plant. It was in Philadelphia, too, that a newspaper last Christmas sent a balloon Santa Claus and inflated reindeer across the night skies, drawn by one airplane and spotlighted by another—with tiny parachutes bearing gift orders wafting down from it.

Children Repair Toys

In New York City, repair shops for discarded playthings are being operated in 20 elementary schools, with students bringing in toys and doing the repair work themselves, under competent supervision.

Dolls, model airplanes and hundreds of other tops are little affected by national boundary lines which give grown-ups so much concern. Thousands of dollars' worth move in and out of every major American port, carrying good-will to children everywhere.

The tin soldiers which led the array of playthings years ago, too, are fast retreating before the demand for toys which reflect the larger interests of modern progress in which the engineers and physical scientists of all nations co-operate.

Military on Wane

Reports from all over the United States and Canada indicate a far greater demand for electric eyes, toys using polaroid, microscopes, airplanes, construction sets, cameras and so on, than for military outfits—elaborate as many of the latter are this year.

It is significant that a large store in Boston reports it is entirely sold out of the non-military molds for lead casting sets—including airplanes, football players, baseball players, etc.—but that a large supply of soldier and gun molds remain.

Christmas Cheer: You Find It Everywhere

By a Staff Photographer

As Good as New

Discarded Toys Being Repaired at Norfolk House Center, Boston, for Distribution to City's Less-Privileged Children on Christmas

Temporarily Up for Repairs

This Toy Locomotive Will Be Running Merrily on Christmas Morning With a Boston Boy "at the Throttle." Fathers Shown Workmen at Morgan Memorial Putting It in Running Order

Window Is Magnet

Bear Is Gazing at Toys Displayed in Window of Norfolk House Center

Merritt Parkway Land-Takings Set High Price Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 22—Disclosures of land purchases for the new Merritt Parkway by the State at prices as much as 15 times the assessed valuations, were being discussed today as Charles C. Swartz, state comptroller, reported to Gov. Wilbur Cross that more than $5,000,000 already has been spent in purchasing land for the new highway and that 41 pieces of land are still to be acquired.

About $1,013,000 had been used from the general highway funds before the Merritt Parkway fund was created by the General Assembly, according to the Comptroller, and since that time $4,043,417.38 has been spent from the new fund.

The report of these purchases for rights of way of the new 32-mile bypass parkway, connecting with the Hutchinson River Parkway in Westchester County, N. Y., did not include listings of the assessed valuations of the land acquired by the State.

From Westport sources came reports that one parcel of land bought on the easterly side of Easton Road there from Westport Estates, Inc., a Greenwich concern, was purchased for $183,000, although the assessment was only $13,610.

Town assessors records revealed that the strip of 25.2 acres was listed in the name of the Westport Estates, Inc., care of the Kemp Realty Co. of Westport. Former State Representative LeRoy G. Kemp of Darien, who is president of the LeRoy G. Kemp Co., Inc., Westport realty firm, acted as agent for purchases made by the State Highway Department in connection with the Merritt Parkway, it was said.

Ore of Bright Green

Malachite, a bright green mineral, is one of the commonest ores of copper.

Mill Workers Go To C. I. O. School At Bennington, Vt.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENNINGTON, Vt., Dec. 22—Classes for mill workers in textile and furniture factories of this town have been opened by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The union's first attempt at adult education here brought 23 members to a session in parliamentary law and public speaking conducted by Prof. Robert Brooks of Williams College. A week later, 40 attended the class.

Other courses planned by Frank J. Manning, organizer of the C. I. O.'s Textile Workers Organizing Committee, include the "psychology of collective bargaining" by Prof. Theodore Newcomb of Bennington College, and classes in "industrial economics and ethics and economics" by teachers not yet selected. Classes are held in the C. I. O. headquarters in the Stark Theater building. The teachers give their services free. Plans for Sunday night concerts and community sings in the C. I. O. office also are in formation.

School of Foreign Affairs Will Open At Radcliffe Jan. 25

The annual three-day Foreign Affairs School of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters will be held as usual, at Radcliffe College.

The annual three-day Foreign Affairs School of the Massachusetts Leage of Women Voters will be held as usual at Radcliffe College, Jan. 25, 26 and 27. The opening on Tuesday, the 25th, will be at 2:30 p. m. in Agassiz House.

Conducted since 1922, the school, arranged with the co-operation of the college and the Cambridge League of Women Voters, provides an opportunity for discussion of world trends. Speakers include authoritative representatives of the various nations under consideration.

Mrs. True Worthy White is again executive director of the school. Mrs. Bernice Brown Cronkhite dean of graduates, and Mrs. Mary Hume Maguire, the first woman tutor in history at Radcliffe College, are serving on the committee.

The Cambridge League is represented by Mrs. Thomas Reed Powell, president, and Mrs. Vincent R. Booth, League Chairman of Government and the Foreign Policy. The State League is represented by its president, Mrs. Merle Fainsod, and by Mrs. Henry C. Eaton, Chairman of the State Department of Government and the Foreign Policy.

The general topic of the opening day will be the United States foreign policy. The second day the aims, aspirations and methods of the "Have Not" countries will be discussed. The Rome-Berlin axis will be the subject for the closing sessions.

Dever

(Continued from Page 9)

ening by Mr. Dever is an outgrowth of the slaying of Louis Gaeta, notorious operator of horse race betting pools, in Revere a month ago. The murder of David J. Breen, Boston gambler, in a down town hotel last Friday has brought demands for a similar inquiry in this city, but none has yet been started.

Breen Murder Case

In seeking the slayer of Breen, Boston police today placed in the lineup at Berkeley street headquarters a North End gangster arrested last night and booked as "suspicious person of murder."

Questioned by Lieut. Edward Keating in the presence of several score police and newspapermen, the suspect persistently refused to answer questions about the crime or about gambling conditions in general.

Police then took him to the Warren avenue station where, they said, they will hold him for another 24 hours. At the end of this time, presumably, they will either take him into court or release him.

Picket Lines Restored

Puzzling to officials was the sudden reappearance of pickets in front of the North Shore Dye House in Revere today and the issuance of a cryptic statement which seemed to connect this resumption with the murder of Breen.

Organizer Edward Jackson of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America union headed some 20 men and women in front of the dye house this morning. Asked why the pickets were again in evidence, he replied, "up till now there has been considerable intimidation of strikers by unknown parties, and we were afraid to picket; but we now feel we can resume and in an orderly way inform the public of the unfair practices we wish to complain about."

The strike in the North Shore establishment began last October. Since that time company officials report they have moved much of their plant to New Hampshire. Only a few employees remain in the Revere office. During the investigation of the Breen case, police disclosed that Breen had supplied guards for Samuel Rosenfield, head of the North Shore plant during the strike.

Watt and Taylor Oppose Ending Of New Labor Board

(Continued from Page 9)

the hands of labor could very easily be tied under such provisions.

The Brackman commission is also expected to recommend the transfer of the board to the state department of labor and industries, if it is not abolished.

The abolition proposal probably will cause one of the most spectacular fights of the 1938 Legislature, for it is certain that the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. will join forces to force retention of this board.

Meanwhile, successors to Mr. Watt on the State Unemployment Compensation Commission and Mr. Taylor on the State Labor Relations Board are being considered today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, who is expected to make one or both appointments tomorrow.

Meehan Reported Slated

An unconfirmed report is being circulated that Senator James P. Meehan, Lawrence Democrat, will be nominated to succeed Mr. Watt. Senator Meehan's appointment, it is said, would receive immediate approval from organized labor, the Lawrence Senator having been a member of the brotherhood of painters, paperhangers, and decorators for more than 25 years. Senator Meehan has been secretary-treasurer of the State Building Trade Council for more than 10 years.

Others being considered as Mr. Watt's successor are Francis P. Fenton, New England organizer of the A. F. of L., and Samuel J. Donnelly, business representative of the Electrical Workers of Worcester, who has been active in the state labor movement for more than 25 years.

To succeed Mr. Taylor, several other labor men are being considered, among whom are Francis Curran, vice-president of the State Federation of Labor from the Holyoke-Springfield district; Harry Russell, representative of the Boston Engineers and director of the Worker's Education Bureau in New England, and John J. Kearney, former State Senator and a representative of the Hotel Employees.

Gains Reported For Bill to Set Maximum Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Defeat of the wage and hour measure in the House throws renewed attention upon the maximum hour bill of Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut. This bill came within a comparatively few votes of being substituted for the Administration wage and hour bill in the Senate last session, and was introduced in the House just before his passing by Representative William P. Connery Jr. (D) of Massachusetts, labor committee chairman.

Compared with the long and complicated bill recommitted by the House last Friday night, the Maloney measure is simple and definite. It leaves no discretion to a board, but itself directs what the national maximum hours shall be, basing them on the amount of unemployment.

Although the bill at present carries no minimum wages provision, leaving them to be determined by collective bargaining, it is understood the Connecticut Senator is now willing, if desired, to include such a provision, as well as a ban on child labor which he has heretofore contended should be treated separately.

"Maximum hour legislation is absolutely necessary to recovery, to secure re-employment in private industry," Senator Maloney said. "While my bill is more severe in some directions than the measure returned to committee by the House, it leaves no uncertainty and no club, in the way of discretion in administration, over the heads of employers or employees. The bill tells them just where they stand. Some industrialists have approved my measure and some support for it has come from both labor groups. I am hopeful it will now receive increasing support."

The bill now calls for a 30-hour maximum work week if there are 8,000,000 or more unemployed. This scales up to a 40-hour week when the unemployed number 2,000,000 or less.

Lighthouse

(Continued from Page 9)

lighthouse bombings" over a nation-wide hook-up.

The flights will be sponsored by the Hayes-Bickford company of Boston and Bickford's Inc. of New York City. As before, Capt. Wincapaw's son, William Wincapaw Jr., will attend to the actual "bombings"—with well protected packages filled with newspapers, magazines, books, candy and other items. A tri-motored Stinson plane will be used.

Spare bundles are carried in case one or two are lost. But so far only three have actually landed in the sea. In 1935 one package carried away a picket fence at Monhegan Island but the keeper there wrote to Capt. Wincapaw saying he was leaving the fence in its broken condition because "all the children on the island know that Santa Claus had a small accident with a present when he arrived."

The previous year, at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, a direct hit on a Model T Ford fender was scored—removing it from the chassis.

Capt. Wincapaw began his aviation career at Hammondsport, L. I., when Glenn H. Curtis taught him to fly a hydroplane. During the war he served as a civilian instructor at Mineola, L. I.

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

move by explaining that 70 per cent of the people using the facilities this year came from outside the State and that fees, often higher, are charged in most states.

G. O. P. Committee

Five prominent Granite State Republicans were named to the Republican National Committee's "committee on program" last week at the St. Louis session. They include Huntley N. Spaulding of Rochester, former New Hampshire Governor, well known industrialist and public benefactor; Arthur E. Moreau, Manchester hardware dealer, four-times mayor of Manchester, and president of Amoskeag Industries, Inc.; Robert P. Bass, former New Hampshire Governor, a member of the state Minimum Wage Commission, and a recognized progressive leader; Mrs. Lois Lyman Patten of Concord, vice chairman of the Republican State Committee; and state Representative Foster Stearns of Hancock, son of Boston merchant Frank Stearns who brought Calvin Coolidge into national prominence, and is himself a member of Gov. Francis P. Murphy's Fact Finding Commission.

Direct Relief

Though the direct relief expenditures for the City of Manchester have headed upward for the last few months, the month of November of the current year was the only month this year in which an increase was shown over the same month of 1936. And the total expenditures for 1937 have been $304,378 as compared with $528,863 for 1936. The total number of direct relief cases in the city on Dec. 1 of this year was 1134 as compared with 1003 a year ago.

Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wage Division of the State Department of Labor has completed a study of the shoe industry; but Mrs. Elisabeth Elkins, director of the division, states that further action will await federal action on the wage and hour measure now before it. The Minimum Wage Division has devoted nearly a year to this study. It was found that on July 1, 1937, 14,888 workers were employed in the shoe industry in New Hampshire, and of this number 47 per cent were women and minors. The Minimum Wage Division only has control over the wages and hours of women and minors. The next move in this field will be the naming of a commission representing the workers, the industry, and the public which will conduct hearings before making recommendations which will be the basis for regulations in this field. Mrs. Elkins points out that great instability exists in the shoe industry, that about 38 of the approximately 50 shoe plants in the State have been located here three years or less. And one concern which the Minimum Wage Division has a record of has operated under four different names in the last three years.

Work Begins on Brown's New Chemical Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 22—Work has been started on Brown University's new chemical laboratory building, a structure made possible by a gift of $500,000 from former U. S. Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, and the building will be ready for students next fall, the university has announced.

The building will include a science library of 60,000 volumes with study desks for 64 students, 61 rooms, to be used for research work, a large laboratory and several offices.

Loans on Real Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 22—Approximately $12,000,000 has been loaned on New Hampshire real estate by state savings banks since 1933, it was disclosed at a recent business meeting of the New Hampshire Savings Banks Association here. There have been 5882 such loans, Edgar A. Hirst, executive secretary, stated, representing an average loan of $1926.

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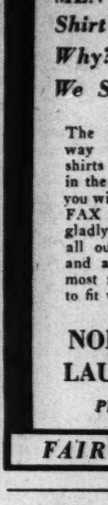
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Monterey	San Francisco	Jan. 3	Dec. 30 4:00 pm	Dec. 30 7:30 pm
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Coiffures for Evening Show Period Influences

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Selling—Carried On at Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One young woman who had been trained in Home Economics found she could not leave home to teach. Nothing daunted she decided to bring her work into her home. Making a round of the stores, she suggested her plans for a demonstration room. Here, she explained, she would set up a modern kitchen with anything the stores might wish to have demonstrated. She would bake, brew and stew all sorts of foods using all the newest gadgets, in ovenware, in foods or in anything pertaining to a kitchen.

The idea was worth a try-out a few merchants decided. The young woman then sent out cards announcing her demonstration room. Here women could come and be instructed in cake making, in serving whole dinners, they could have kitchenware tested, and ask advice as to the best buys in kitchen equipment.

Backed by Information

When it can be shown that a top roaster placed over one burner uses much less gas than the oven does for the same roast, it is not hard for the demonstrator to secure orders for the store for the top roaster. When the young housewives are shown the real cost of a dozen tea cakes and how easily they can be scooped out and filled with a custard to make a party dessert at minimum cost, you may be sure young women feel that the small charge for the afternoon's demonstration is worth while.

Brides come, and other girls who expect to take on the duties of a home. Also older women, who have already taken a pride in their homes, come in groups for a pleasant and instructive afternoon. "More thrill in seeing the wonders this trained girl can perform with new gadgets and cooking materials than there is to winning a bridge game," was one enthusiastic comment.

Her kitchen demonstrations led to others. One on bedrooms, for instance, showing six different treatments, using different draperies, bedspreads and dressing table covers. She soon found she had a round of callers who were glad to pay the small admission fee to have explained the cost of decorating a room or even how to make and hang the curtains.

Shown Attractively

Pieces of art were displayed around her rooms and it was understood that they were all for sale. A lovely vase sold much more quickly when filled with flowers and placed in just the right setting than it would have when shown on a shelf or counter with many other vases. A pillow and afghan comfortably grouped on a davenport sold to people who could not visualize the effect of each from a store display.

This young woman knew that in order to sell she must know all there was to know about her products. She knew that putting an article or gadget to work before the eyes of the very people who might want some such thing was the way to make it sell readily. When a woman could ask all sorts of questions about a curtain fabric, see it made into hangings, feel it, see it draped properly on a window such as she herself had in her own home, she had no hesitancy in going to the store that carried the goods and giving her order or in placing the same through the medium from which she got her information.

Perhaps her assembly of various ideas for children's rooms and nurseries has been as popular as her kitchen ideas, for young mothers or expectant mothers come to see the lovely little rooms that the stores provide.

Even home financing is taken up at the request of some of her patrons who have difficulty in making their money cover their expenses. Here again she is of great help in giving facts and figures in regard to fixed expenditures, and making allowance for extras. Since homemaking in all its branches is of paramount interest in every community, there should be a field for this work anywhere.

M. C. R.

A Forum Held On Domestic Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

With the admittance that domestic service is the most unpopular of all work performed by women, Mrs. Bartley Crum, housewife, opened a series of open forum discussions at the Institute of Practical Arts with the purpose of solving problems faced by both employer and employee in the home.

This is the second time that this subject has been discussed by members of the Institute of Practical Arts. The first meeting was held in June when the general questions regarding working hours and types and conditions of housework were considered.

"This is women's responsibility—the problem of household employment," Mrs. Crum stated. "We hope to avoid the mistakes which some men employers have made in not listening to our employees' side and in not meeting their demands when they are reasonable."

Reasons for Unpopularity

Mrs. Crum further explained that she believed some of the reasons for the unpopularity of domestic service are:

1. Long hours with no time given for vacation.
2. The social stigma connected with such work.
3. The social isolation generally involved.
4. Lack of any set wage and hours laws governing the home worker.

Another speaker from the employer group, Mrs. William Colby, stressed "human values"—that is, the need to consider the human element in dealing with the home employee. Mrs. Colby stated that it is naturally exceedingly difficult to standardize the work of the domestic employee, and it is in this respect that domestic work differs from that of industrial employment, but if both the employer and employee had more consideration for one another, the difficulties faced could be more easily solved.

Mrs. Nell Morton, from the employee group, admitted that the employee should realize the necessity for acquiring greater skill in performing her tasks as such skill would enable her to demand better working conditions as well as better wages. Mrs. Morton said she believed that the domestic employee should be as well trained in her profession as the industrial worker is in his.

Recommended by Employees

Mrs. Morton also said she felt that the domestic worker should not be expected to take time off without pay in order to get a much needed vacation.

"The girl in the home should have one full day off in every week, with complete freedom to leave the house or remain in it if she wishes. She should have a private room and a private bath, and the privilege of entertaining her friends, as well as two weeks' vacation with pay each year," she concluded.

Another speaker of the employee group, Mrs. Bradley Brown, stressed the importance of the employer sharing the work with the employee where there is only one worker in the home. Cleaning, washing, ironing and cooking, as well as taking care of the children, should not be required of one worker however well paid that worker may be, Mrs. Brown continued. A domestic drudge does not tend to add to the happiness of any home, she said, but by sharing the work the home can be run smoothly and harmoniously.

Miss Katrina Sandow advocated unionization of employees, saying that unless employers organized household tasks in an effort to give employees a life of their own, the employees "will have to organize to protect themselves."

Another speaker, Miss Elsie Burser, addressed the forum on the possibility of legislation on wages and hours.

Canada Providing Schools For Domestic Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

The importance of training in domestic work as an essential to good homemaking was stressed by Mrs. H. A. Bruce, wife of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, as she officially opened the Dufferin Home Service Training School, one of the projects in the Government's $1,000,000 youth rehabilitation program, in the presence of leaders in the political, social and religious life of the community. "Try to make yourselves indispensable in the home and you will bring happiness," was the advice she gave to the 36 students who are now taking their three-months course.

This school is but one of many such schools, some of which are already opened and others under organization, in Hamilton, Sarnia, Windsor, St. Thomas, Preston, Ottawa and possibly North Bay, explained A. E. Horton, deputy minister of welfare of Ontario.

The girls are divided into groups of 12, which every nine days alternate in laundry, kitchen and housekeeping work.

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Delar

Top—In This Coiffure, Designed by Bernard as Guro for an Oval Face, the Hair Is Combed Back From the Forehead and Face, for Which It Nevertheless Builds a Frame of Curls and Soft Rolls. Center—Same Coiffure Seen Under a Hat. Bottom—Introducing the Grace of Directoire Elegance for Formal Wear. François, Who Designed This Coiffure, Advocates Large, Loose Waves

Back From Temples and Upward Is the Trend for Daytime

With Thought to Effect of Hats; While Evening Heads Say "Watteau," "Directoire" and Such

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Coiffures grow more and more elaborate, and in studying their intricacy one can credit without effort the estimates made by a certain statistician regarding the number of hairs that adorn an average scalp. About 1000 hairs grow on a square inch, this mathematical gentleman informs us, and an average scalp possesses 120 square inches. The blonde is likely to have 140,000 hairs on her head, the brunette 108,000 and the red-headed beauty 90,000.

Well, with 100,000 silky threads to work with, no wonder the artist can achieve a variety of effects.

The basis of hair sculpture is locks properly cut and shaped, a natural or permanent wave, and partings. Partings are no longer bleak paths which cut conspicuously across a coiffure, for after serving their purpose, that of laying in a design, they are obliterated by brushed-out waves and tendril curls.

Every season develops trends—otherwise we should cease to be interested in our hair—but the trends are always sufficiently flexible for adaptation to individual faces. This winter the trend expresses an upward movement, with the hair drawn backward from the face at the temples, and a high movement on the forehead. The once sleek areas have yielded to undulations. This silhouette gives the face a classic, swept appearance which is attractive, and yet the line is soft, for although it is set farther back, it is richly ornamented with deep waves and ringlets.

A second silhouette is seen a good deal, which borrows its contour from the old "French twist," continuing this coil, however, up the center line of the head almost to the forehead, so that it forms a sort of ridge. This style extends the mass of hair beyond the head, thus departing from the sculptured contour which we have admired for many seasons. In almost every type of arrangement, the two sides of the head are contrasted in their design, and these designs are highly stylized.

This will be found, however, to be truer in the case of coiffures for brunettes than for blondes. Blonde hair has more grace in freely flowing planes than dark hair, which usually needs to be "put in pleats," as the French say. Our illustrations demonstrate this contrast.

The old marcel technique was revived at the recent exposition of hairdressers in New York, but with very different effects from those arrived at by the regular, closely-spaced undulations of the original marcel. Loose, graceful spiral and bowknot patterns were laid in with these irons, and spreading, fan-like sections, entirely unrecognizable as developments of the former method.

The puffed or curled section of hair that is often built high upon the forehead is a style that adapts itself to the off-the-face hat, but which is by no means universally becoming without a hat, for it does strange things to some faces.

Two of our illustrations show coiffures which look equally well with a hat or with the hat removed. Moreover, they permit slight rearrangements to be achieved merely by the use of a comb to divide up somewhat differently the tendrils and waves. This one foundation can be developed into several variations. If, on the other hand, coiffures become crowded with braided portions and long twists and coils on which the structure depends, they are much less within the control of the wearer.

More period influences are present to elaborate evening arrangements; one that of Watteau, genius of the eighteenth century, who painted in a rococo period, but brought great refinement and a chiseled delicacy to his heads; and nineteenth century modes as they survive in distinguished portraits. Newer, however, is the contemporary idea of finding inspiration in the forms of nature—rose petals, cloud shapes and what-not. However, as Bernard as Guro, designer of three of the coiffures shown on this page, says, the ultimate motive should always be to develop the most attractive appearance in the client. Watteau, sargent, and glow crystals are impressive talking points, but what a customer really wants is to see herself handsomely reflected in the beauty parlor mirror.

Delar

Top—Blonde Hair Loosely Brushed Out. Note How, by Means of the Upward Arrangement Over Part of the Forehead, Apparent Length Is Given a Face a Trifle Too Round. Center—Same Coiffure Co-ordinated With Hat and Veil. Bottom—Showing the Simplicity and Informality That Give Charm and Character to Gray or White Hair—Simple but Not Artless, for the Placing of the Roll Above the Ear and the Fluff in the Nape Are Distinctly Styled to Accentuate the Type of Features of the Client. Both of These Coiffures by Bernard as Guro

In Remodeling the 'Occasion Dress'

Attention Should Be Centered on the Bodice—Color Contrast Is Important

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A pleasant bit of remodeling for the home dressmaker is the so-called "occasion dress"—a dress that is something between a "Sunday best" and a formal afternoon gown, being adapted to such occasions as are most numerous in the social life of the wearer. The silhouette favored at the moment is easily copied, and fortunately is becoming to wear, with its high-girdled waistline in front, draped bodice meeting the top of the molded corselet and plain back with its normal waistline. Colorful surprises are everywhere so that almost any plain, dark dress, with good lines, can be made to blossom becomingly with the addition of a favorite bright color.

Just now the remodeler can almost entirely forget skirt models, provided the general effect is slim or slightly flaring. It may be in two sections or in many gores, according to its original cut, but the hips must be snug and smoothly fitted and the length appropriate for the wearer and the occasion. With these points settled, the remodeler's attention can be centered on changes of the bodice, which may include an entire "color-top" contrast, so far as the front is concerned, this being one of the current style points designed to bring some distinctly new and becoming color close to the face. With this definite note of contrast, so important this season, it is well to add another, for a bi-color contrast is often better than one, and even a tri-color contrast is frequently seen. Pipings, facings, multi-color machine stitchings, applied bands and braids, are but a few of the ways in which varied color effects are worked into the details of a single garment.

Four Essential Features

Fashion authorities divide this season's bodice into four essential features—waistline, neckline; shoulders, sleeves—these being mentioned in the order of their present style importance. The girdled waistline in its many variations and the equally versatile draped or tapering V-shaped neck, are best planned for in relation to each other, their meeting place being the point for a sparkling brooch, a large, jeweled clip, a bow, or two carefully chosen flowers set horizontally. The other two features—shoulder and sleeves—are also closely associated in bodice planning. The wide, flat shoulders accentuate the snug waist and hip lines, while the sleeves, whether long and close-fitting, or of the new "bracelet" length, should repeat in some way the color introduced elsewhere.

With this definite lay-out established, the home dressmaker has only to decide on her color contrast, whether for an entire front "color-top" or merely a draped inset vestee, tapering narrowly to meet the top of the swathed and built-up waistline. Both of these arrangements can be of a single color contrast or two, making the more becoming shade the prominent one and placed nearer the face. The secondary contrast is often used as the lower third of such a trimming, it being top-stitched to the upper section either in a straight or shaped seam.

A combination recently noticed at a specialty shop was an inset vest of magenta and king blue on a black dress, all the materials being a soft crepe. A similar model in dark fuchsia introduced the new yellow known as "banana" in the lower part of a raspberry toned vestee, shirred vertically in the center and the side fullness pulled up to drape gracefully, forming the V-shaped opening. Narrow grosgrain ribbon, machine stitched in rows to give a multi-colored band effect, is another easily copied novelty trimming to brighten an otherwise dark dress. If a fabric scarf simulates a fitted girdle, its ends may be banded in multi-colored effect or finished with tied-in knotted fringe in the contrasting colors.

Trimming Gives the Outline

A snug-fitting one-piece dress can be easily altered to simulate the desired corselet, the arrangement of the trimming giving this outline. For a girlish frock, nothing is prettier than the favorite bowknots of contrasting velvet or grosgrain ribbon, one at the top of the corselet line, one at the belt and a third spaced between the two. The ribbon is laid flat and peaks upward from both underarm seams, meeting at the base of the V-shaped neck opening, under the top bow. Another line of ribbon forms the belt with its bow as a closing. By using snaps to anchor the ribbon on each side, the color scheme can be quickly changed. More sophisticated are shaped velvet or lamé bands, wider under the arms, meeting the V-shaped neck under a glittering brooch, and continuing to the center back.

Shoulders and Sleeves

In remodeling shoulders and sleeves, width and flatness can be gained by an inverted shallow yoke across the back, extending slightly over shoulder seam and armhole. The front fullness can be gracefully held in place under the edge of this yoke, where it extends over the shoulder. Several rows of shirring, stitched to lie flat, give the new shoulder line and the lower fullness is also shirred into the top of the corselet, whether actual or simulated by trimming.

Sleeves of just-below-the-elbow length are usually a bit fuller than are long sleeves and have a soft, pretty finish to accord with the shirring or draping on the bodice. Separate "armlets" or "gauntlets" are a convenience for the woman who does not like the expanse of bare arm between sleeve and glove-top. Multi-colored bracelet bands are seen as a deep trimming on long sleeves and also for the close-fitting additions which quickly transform an elbow sleeve into one of full length, when desired.

Ideas for remodeling are all about—in shop windows, on pages of fashion publications and in the remodeler's imagination. Many are practical and easily copied, with the further advantage that they can be adapted to matrons' dresses as well as those of their daughters.

Helena Judson

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In Altering Last Year's Frock, the Home Dressmaker Needs to Give Particular Attention to the Bodice. Our Illustration Shows Three Ways in Which Almost Any Plain Dress With Good Lines Can Be Made to Conform to the Current Mode. A—By the Addition of an Entire Front Color-Top. B—By Lengthening the Neckline in the Popular "V" and Finishing With a Soft Collar and Bow of Contrasting Velvet. C—By Adding Shaped Velvet or Lamé Bands That Meet Under a Glittering Brooch and Continue to the Center Back. Further Details Are Given in the Accompanying Article

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

The Ancient Egyptians Ate Celery, Too

We are not likely to associate celery, that white and crisp vegetable so often on our dinner tables, with the ancient Egyptians. But it had a place in the affairs of man in those dim, buried times as well as today, according to the Ferry-Morse Seed Breeding Institute. Egyptologists found a garland of it on the breast of a mummy of the Twentieth Dynasty discovered at Sheikh-abd-el Kurneh, near Thebes. Leaves of the garland were positively identified with those of Apium Graveolens—celery to us.

The Twentieth Dynasty came to a close about 1100 B. C., so that it is established that this vegetable which we eat so often in the year 1937 A. D. was known and used by Egyptian rulers more than 30 centuries ago.

Mushrooms for Flavor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A can of mushrooms may not be actual magic, but the delicious results savor of a cook who knows all sorts of tricks with flavors. Combine mushrooms with ordinary foods and the result is always gratifying, one's reputation as a cook growing by leaps and bounds.

Mushroom Broth

You may use chicken stock, beef stock, canned soup or stock made from bouillon cubes but I prefer chicken stock. Put in a saucepan
4 cups stock,
¾ cup mushrooms, broken in pieces
½ an onion, thinly sliced
½ stalk celery, cut in small pieces
½ teaspoon salt, a
Few grains pepper, and
1 clove, and boil slowly for ten minutes. Pour
½ cup cold water into a bowl and sprinkle
2 level tablespoons gelatin on top of water. Add gelatin to hot stock and stir until dissolved. Strain and chill. Serve with a spoonful of whipped cream on each cup.

Mushroom Sauce

This gives the de luxe touch and the inimitable flavor good cooks strive for. Serve it with roasted or broiled beef.
Combine
4 tablespoons melted butter with
4 tablespoons flour. Brown slightly.
Add
1½ cups beef or chicken stock and
½ cup of water.
Add
1 cup sliced panfried mushrooms.
Heat thoroughly and quickly. Season with salt and pepper. Serve at once.

Mushroom and Rice Loaf

Wash and boil
2 cups rice. Cook in
Butter the following:
1 cup chopped onion
3 green peppers, chopped
1 pimiento, chopped, and
1 cup mushrooms broken in pieces. Cook five minutes but don't brown.
Combine with the rice,
1 cup Italian cheese
2 eggs
1 cup whole wheat crumbs and
1 teaspoon salt. Bake in a buttered baking dish for 30 minutes at about 350° F.

E. R.

NEED FACE TISSUES?
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Through the Editor's Window

Candles in the Windows—to You

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is Christmas Eve. The steep narrow streets of Beacon Hill are softly snowy. The high-shouldered red brick houses with their studio attics and angular chimney-pots, tonight are awake, intent upon their welcome to the eager, orderly, crowd that trudges by. At every window shines a candle, at some shine pyramids of them. From street level to skylight each quaint old house, whose rows upon rows of windows have looked out upon many a Christmas Eve on Beacon Hill, is shedding tonight a quiet radiance upon the historic little streets below.

It is snowing softly. That is as we love it most, for with all this candlelight we have no immediate need of stars. And the air is sparkling and crisp. That is as we like to remember it. For it warrants the warm, colorful scarves, thick sweaters, bright caps and gay mittens which show up in every group of carolers as they encircle a radiant window or cluster with upturned faces before a shining doorway just opened. Every shade is up, all curtains are pulled back. Tonight these old houses with their white paneling, their crystal chandeliers and their silver, send dignified but generous greeting to the crowds outside. Most of the Beacon Hill families have personal guests, but their hearthfire hospitality may be seen at will, for tonight, by long tradition of good will toward men, the glow within and the glow without are one.

* * *

Bells! The bell ringers are out already! "Soft and clear, far and near," they are playing "God rest ye, merry gentlemen, let nothing you dismay." And now off they go down the snowy street, followed by a delighted crowd, to take up their places in a crescent on some other doorstep, facing out, each one holding two ancient bells of sweet, rich tone, and standing in his or her place in the octave. Young college people these, their eyes alight and cheeks aglow. With their mother and a friend or two to help, this same family has done it for years; and one always looks for them, welcoming them in one's heart as if they were personal friends.

Little old Louisburg Square is a Christmas card to dream about. One always recalls with a breathless wonder one's first view of it each Christmas Eve. Rounding a corner with some group of carolers with whom one has for the moment identified oneself, one comes upon it ever as a surprise, a newly opened gift, and, grateful for its loveliness, treads more slowly, speaks more softly.

* * *

Every window around the wee square is golden. Thousands of candles shed a quiet, shining radiance upon the snowy pavements, upon the iron picket fence with its locked gate enclosing the exclusive little grass "park"; upon the meditative statues dusted with white, within this miniature plot of the privileged; upon beautiful white doorways bearing at this season evergreen wreaths richly encrusted with fruit, bright berries, and rough cones; upon the happy groups of carolers, drifting from place to place, perhaps trailing their song leader, who carries a lantern swinging from a pole.

"The First Noel" is heard a dozen times and sung as enthusiastically and as often as one comes upon a cluster of carolers swinging through it. Sometimes, all evening, what with joining up with one or another group, one never gets past the first verse—if, indeed, one could. "Hark, the herald angels sing," "Good Christian men, rejoice," "What child is this?"—a measure of one, a verse of another, come around the corner or melt into silence down some dearly familiar, narrow street.

* * *

It is a quiet, contented crowd, a friendly crowd. All the conventional barriers of a workaday world are down. As wisps of paper printed with carols are freely shared, friend smiles into the shining eyes of friend whom he never saw before and may never see again.

* * *

Yes, Beacon Hill, a stone's throw from Boston Common, is Christmas Eve itself to those who love to carol there. Looking back on many such Eves, one would describe it, perhaps, simply as the expression of a precious tradition of hospitality and sharing, of giving and of friendliness, to be cherished in any form, wherever it may be found.

And afterward, when the world goes back to its rush and its international problems, we ourselves are helped sometimes in thinking again of those steep narrow streets as they were on Christmas Eve, of those high-shouldered brick houses that have seen so many of the old world's years, of those happy crowds who spoke in soft voices, who sang sweet carols, while a thousand, thousand candles from street level to gabled roofs, shed upon it all a shining, radiant quiet.

A Wednesday Column

After-School Nibbles A Small Hostess Can Prepare

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The small kitchen cabinet which is one of my small daughter's playthings is kept stocked with a certain number of staples . . . a small loaf of whole wheat bread, a jar of butter and one of brown sugar, a little peanut butter, cookies which I cut specially to fit the cake box and tiny glasses of jelly, jam and marmalade, which I fill when I am making a supply for the family.

When a little friend is entertained after school the young hostess delights in preparing her own lunches, making sandwiches and desserts from her own materials. I often find a new goody to put in her kitchen cabinet. In this way she learns something of the responsibilities and pleasures of hospitality as well as acquiring experience in housewifery, and I do not have to lay aside my work when the "hungry call" comes.

The small daughter often mixes equal parts of peanut butter and jelly together and beats it until there are no lumps of peanut butter left. It is then ready to spread on thinly buttered slices of bread. It makes a delicious sandwich spread.

Hot Cheese Rolls

Hot cheese rolls are easily made, and this is how I taught my daughter to make them for her company. Cut very fresh sandwich bread into slices the desired thickness. Remove the crusts and butter one side of each slice. Spread with a thin layer of soft cheese, on the buttered side of the bread. Cut the slices in two and roll each half into a little roly-poly. Fasten with a toothpick if necessary and lay the roly-pollies on a shallow pan. Put them in a hot oven or under a broiler and toast to a golden brown, turning often. Serve piping hot. These are delicious made with other fillings.

Ground Chicken Filling

A sandwich filling that is nice for these after school nibbles is made by adding ⅓ cup almonds which have been blanched and chopped fine to 1 cup ground chicken. Season the mixture with salt and pepper. When thoroughly blended, add a little cream for moisture and spread on thin slices of bread cut in oblong or fancy shapes.

(Mrs.) E. R.

Winget
KICKERNICK
Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Business and Industry

Consolidation vs. Competition to the Fore in Rail Picture

Commerce and Finance

Big Winter Wheat Crop, Low Prices, Bureau Forecast

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administration officials forecast continued low prices for wheat on the basis of a prediction of the Department of Agriculture that winter wheat would yield 630,000,000 bushels next year.

This year's winter wheat harvest was estimated at 685,000,000 bushels. The harvest of all varieties was placed at 873,993,000 bushels.

Officials said the acreage planted to the winter variety and the condition of the crop on Dec. 1 pointed to another bumper yield. This year's they said, brought about a price decline averaging 24 cents a bushel. The planted acreage was estimated at 57,492,000, compared to 57,612,000 this year and an average of 45,290,000 for 1927-31.

Experts of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration said that if spring wheat growers seeded a normal acreage and average weather conditions prevailed, the total 1938 yield might equal if not exceed the 1937 crop.

Surplus 200,000,000 Bushels

This year's crop produced a surplus estimated officially at 200,000,000 bushels. A yield of 875,000,000 in all varieties next year would result in a totay supply of about 1,075,000,000 bushels, officials said, compared to normal needs of 700,000,000 for consumption, seed, and export.

The estimate was based, the department explained, on the past relationship between the Dec. 1 condition of the crop and yield a seeded acre, with some allowance for the probable effect of weather conditions during last summer and fall.

Abandonment of 1936 seedings was reported as 18.5 per cent of the acreage sown, while 24.3 per cent was abandoned of the 1935 seedings. Average abandonment for the 10 years 1922-31 was 12.6 per cent.

The condition of winter wheat on Dec. 1 was reported as 76 per cent of normal, compared to 76 a year ago, 78 two years ago, and 82, the 10-year 1923-32 average.

Jump in Rye Crop

The condition of the crop on Dec. 1, by important producing States, was: Pennsylvania, 85 per cent of normal; Ohio 83, Indiana 81, Illinois 82, Michigan 84, Iowa 68, Missouri 66, Nebraska 71, Kansas 73, Kentucky 81, Oklahoma 75, Texas 66, Idaho 95, Colorado 64, Washington 88, Oregon 92, California 84.

The acreage sown to rye this Fall for all purposes was reported at 6,869,000 acres, compared to 7,593,000 acres last Fall and 6,494,000 acres in the Fall of 1935.

Rye production this year was 49,449,000 bushels from 3,839,000 acres, and in 1936 it was 25,319,000 bushels from 2,774,000 acres. No announcement was made of next year's indicated production.

The condition of the rye crop on Dec. 1 was 74 per cent of normal, compared to 71 a year ago, 69 two years ago and 85, the ten-year average, 1923-1932.

Episcopal Pension Fund $33,472,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Church Pension Fund, an adjunct of the Episcopal Church, has invested assets totaling $33,472,000, at Sept. 30th market values, William Fellowes Morgan, president, told the trustees.

Pensions are being paid out now at the rate of $1,304,000 annually, he said to 2300 beneficiaries who receive an average annual age allowance of slightly less than $1000.

J. P. Morgan was re-elected treasurer, Bradford B. Locke re-elected executive vice-president, and Bishop Cameron J. Davis of Buffalo and Frank L. Polk were re-elected vice-presidents.

The Church Life Insurance Corporation, a subsidiary, has in force $22,250,000 of insurance and outstanding annuity contracts calling for payment of more than $250,000 a year, an official report said.

The church fire insurance corporation, an affiliate, now has more than $80,000,000 of insurance in force covering nearly 3000 churches and other ecclesiastical institutions, it was said.

Italy Begins More Rigid Price Control

ROME (AP)—Italy has embarked on a program of more rigid price control to check the rising cost of living.

The Central Corporative Committee, after an exhortation by Premier Benito Mussolini, voted sharper control of the prices of necessities.

Il Duce told the committee, at a special session, that "economic discipline" to protect the purchasing power of the masses was indispensable to Italy's program for economic self-sufficiency.

New Haven Offers Truck Trailer Freight Service

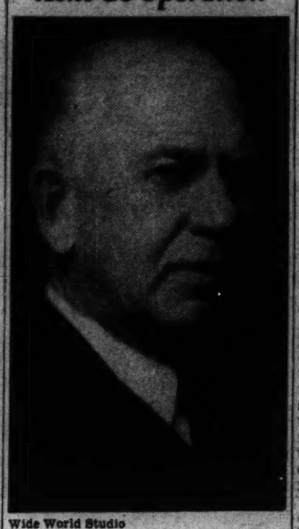
NEW YORK (AP)—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad announced the inauguration of truck trailer freight transportation on its lines.

Under agreements with overland auto trucking firms, loaded truck trailers are put aboard special flat cars at major terminals and dropped at other terminals, where they are again hooked up to truck motor units for haulage of merchandise by highway to its final desination.

The syetem, now in operation extensively in the Middle West, was started two years ago as a solution to the battle between railroads and auto trucking companies for freight business.

On many long hauls, carrying loaded trucks on trains is cheaper than driving them over the road, the railway states. Carrying the freight in truck bodies facilitates quick delivery from railroad terminals, which has long been a major railroad problem.

Asks Co-operation



Wide World Studio

J. Herbert Case

Former Chairman of Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Now Partner in Banking Firm of Presssprich & Co., New York

TVA Chairman Sees Fraud in Purchase Of Marble Leases

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Dr. A. E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, told a three-member federal commission he believed there was intent to "defraud the Government" in the purchase of mineral and marble leases in the TVA's Norris Dam Reservoir.

Dr. Morgan appeared as a surprise witness at a hearing in which the authority is seeking to have the leases of Senator George L. Berry (D-Tenn.) and others condemned as worthless.

He gave his version of a rift in the TVA directorate in 1936 when Dr. H. A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal agreed to conciliate any claims of the Berry interests for damages to lease holders.

The witness said he refused to sign the TVA directors' minutes in which the agreement was set forth "because it seemed to me an effort was under way to defraud the Government." He referred to the purchase of leases.

Previously, testimony was to the effect that H. A. Morgan and Mr. Lilienthal agreed with the Berry interests to conciliate the claims July 13, 1936, and had asked Secretary of Interior Ickes to permit John W. Finch, director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, to act as conciliator.

At that time, Chairman Morgan said, geologists and other experts already had reported that the marble deposits on the Berry holdings were without value.

He said he wrote a confidential letter to Directors H. A. Morgan and Lilienthal July 17, 1936, and told them the leases had been obtained after construction of a dam at Cove Creek had become "an active possibility"; that one of the chief promoters of the enterprise was "a close adviser to the President"; that the marble deposits had no commercial value and that up until the dam construction began, very little money was paid on the leases.

Leather Trade Sees Business Upturn

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Some indication of general business pick-up was seen today by the leather trade in the placing of the largest orders for spot hides since midsummer.

More than 100,000 pieces were sold by three of the big packers, Swift, Armour, Cudahy, to a buyer reported to be one of the largest eastern shoe manufacturers, Endicott Johnson Corp. The futures price for March delivery rose to 11.30 cents per pound, a jump of 3.19 cents over the Nov. 24 low of 8.11 cents a pound. Today's transactions brought a price nearly ½ cent above yesterday's close.

Dealers saw in the transactions, which were followed by further inquiries about spot purchases, some verification of recent statistical reports indicating many wholesale and retail shoe dealers already have incomplete stocks on hand, that western shoe manufacturers are in some cases now operating at capacity, and that eastern manufacturers are commencing to resume operations.

The hide market is considered by some a barometer to general business conditions less subject to seasonal and extraneous impulses than the cotton goods market, which recently has shown corresponding stimulation.

Consumer Hearing on Soft Coal Prices Set Jan. 4

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bituminous Coal Commission ordered a hearing Jan. 4 on a petition by the Consumers Counsel to suspend the minimum soft coal prices as fixed by the commission recently.

The consumers counsel was to have been heard Dec. 21, but John Carson, head of that division, told the commission he was not prepared to advance argument, or to present evidence.

Charles P. Hosford Jr., commission chairman, told Mr. Carson "it was clear that if this industry was to be saved, minimum prices must be put into effect speedily."

"Up to this time," Mr. Hosford added, "there has been no evidence on the part of any consumer which would justify this commission in suspending prices."

Pullman Estimates Net Gain

WASHINGTON—With final quarter estimated, 1937 net inocme of Pullman Co. is placed at $4,682,393 in an exhibit filed with I. C. C. at the rate increase hearings. This net income would compare with $3,850,831 last year.

Case Urges New Co-operation To Balance Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—J. Herbert Case, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, urges new co-operation between business and government in order to balance the Federal budget and thus prepare for sound recovery.

Speaking before the officers' forum of the Savings Banks Association on the subject of "Business and the Budget," Mr. Case, now a partner of R.W. Pressprich & Co., said: "If we are to move forward there is no room for vindictiveness in the attitude of government toward business or of business toward government. Both have made costly mistakes, the penalty for which can only grow heavier the longer we refuse to face it."

The problem of unbalanced government expenditures had caught business and politics alike in a vicious circle of recrimination, he declared, with business, alarmed at the swelling costs and mounting deficits, not always distinguishing between extravagant and necessary expenditures, and with politics, on the other hand, resorting to the charge that friends of a balanced budget were not concerned with human values but only with financial. This vicious circle, Mr. Case asserted, was sapping the vitality of all our forward-looking efforts.

Debt Exceeds Savings

Offering a correlation between private savings—the surplus which is to be bequeathed to the next generation—and the debt which is also being handed on, Mr. Case pointed out that the sums entrusted to mutual savings banks in the country aggregated about $10,000,000,000, and that the estimated assets of life insurance companies had a book value of some $26,000,000,000.

"If this huge aggregate of savings, representing perhaps 20 per cent of our people, could be applied today against the debt of the Federal Government it would still fall short of extinguishing it by a round billion," he said.

"Or, again, if we merely applied our actual savings deposits in the mutual savings banks against the debt and so reduced it from $37,000,000,000 to $27,000,000,000 the annual payments to beneficaries by the life insurance companies would, on the basis of our past experience, hardly suffice to service the balance. Our children would still have to finance out of earnings the operating expenses of the Government and any extraordinary outlays which might be called for in time of crisis."

Expenditures "Appalling"

The heavy federal outlays of 1933 and 1934 could be explained and perhaps justified, Mr. Case said, by the national emergency which existed when Franklin D. Roosevelt took office, but, continued too long, such expenditures were bound to beget new fears.

"During the past year, for perhaps the first time, the appalling dimensions of the bill have begun to be generally appreciated," Mr. Case said. "So have its effects. Granted that vast emergency expenditures tend to protect savings and restore opportunities, we are finding that as emergency costs tend to freeze into permanent charges their influence is just the reverse."

In conclusion, Mr. Case said: "Our problem today is to get men back to work and safeguard the future by doing everything possible to promote sound enterprise and sound finance in our private and public life.

"If this means anything today it means, in my judgment, that federal expenditures must be aggressively and progressively reduced, and reduced without delay."

Merger of Lazard Firms Announced

NEW YORK (AP)—Merger, effective Jan. 1, of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Lazard Freres and its wholly-owned affiliate in the underwriting field, Lazard Freres & Co., Inc., into a new partnership has been announced.

The partnership will be as Lazard Freres & Co., and will engage in the underwriting and distribution of securities.

Lazard Freres, one of the older American financial houses, was founded as a drygoods business in New Orleans in 1848. Later branches were established in San Francisco, during the gold rush days, in Paris and London. In the '70's the firm expanded into merchant banking. The New York house was established in 1880.

Lumber Output Below New Orders, Above Shipments

WASHINGTON (AP) — Production in the lumber industry stood at 44 per cent of the 1929 weekly average during the week ended Dec. 11, while shipments averaged 42 per cent of 1929 figures, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported.

The week's reported production was 4 per cent less than new business booked and 6 per cent greater than reported shipments. It was the first week since early May that production fell below new orders.

During the week ended Dec. 11, a total of 535 mills produced 148,845,000 feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped 140,815,000 feet, and booked orders of 154,339,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: mills 571, production 158,929,000 feet, shipments 155,571,000 feet, orders 153,106,000 feet.

Locomotives on Order

NEW YORK—On Dec. 1 there were 224 locomotives on order in the United States, of which 161 were steam, 26 electric and 37 diesel-electric, against total of 342 on order a year previous, according to Department of Commerce. Locomotive shipments in November totaled 53, bringing total for 11 months to 463, against 14 shipped in November, 1936, and 11 months' total of 122.

No Well Defined Solution Seen For Tangled Railroad Problem

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Street is following with some interest, slightly touched with skepticism, the efforts of Washington to hit on some solution for the current railroad problem. This problem, like the poor, we have always with us, but it is particularly obvious and acute at present. Thirty-five Class I roads, with 25 or 30 per ecnt of the country's mileage, are in receivership or 77 bankruptcy, and with earnings on the downtrend the number appears likely to increase, not decrease. Julius Parmelee says that in the good year 1930 nearly 40 per cent of the country's railroad mileage was operated at a deficit. Jesse Jones says the roads skould either get Federal RFC loans again or higher rates, and this puts the problem in a nutshell, for RFC loans are a stopgap and the higher rates will start to melt away as soon as they are granted.

Of course, it is a slight exaggeration to say that the problem is getting more acute. The mistakes of lawyers and financiers tend to take care of themselves in time through the bankruptcy courts, and railroad reorganizations are not an unmixed hardship to the country. While bondholders are drawing up plans which shift out the common stockholders entirely, and stockholders in turn present the court with plans which drastically cut down fixed charges by giving the bondholders income or adjustment bonds or preferred stock but retain the existing managements, the receiver or trustee is usually turning the earnings back into the road, to the benefit of equipment companies, shippers, and travelers, and the owners and creditors thus merely lose what they have already lost anyway, and seem to be responsible themselves for losing it, by being unable to agree on a reorganization plan. Perenially, the Interstate Commerce Commission issues a blast about the need of hurry, but nothing happens. The last major railroad reorganization was the St. Paul in 1928 and that road's capital structure is back in the repair shop again.

Shippers Against Rail Mergers

The two principal avenues of financial improvement for the roads are both largely blocked by political considerations. One is the plowing in of earnings, which is contrary to the principle of the undivided corporate profits tax. The other is, of course, consolidation and co-ordination of competitive facilities. The obstructions here are, first, the natural unwillingness of railroad labor to relinquish the jobs whose elimination would effect the greatest economies; second, the unwillingness of shippers to abandon the principle of competition between railroads, for fear they may lose substantial rate advantages which, from time immemorial, have been enjoyed by those located at points served by two or more railroads.

The employment problem was vividly obvious in the case of the Transportation Act of 1933, under one of whose two titles Joseph Eastman was set up as Railroad Coordinator to effect rail economies by consolidation of terminal facilities, etc. In two years practically nothing was accomplished except the making of the usual "studies" to add to the extensive literature on the American railroads.

Every major economy was blocked by the requirement that it must not eliminate jobs, managements being unwilling to make the dismissal compensation payments agreed on with rail labor a year or two ago. Few people here think there is any solution to this problem except as a solution may sometime be found to the universal problem of unemployment and the limited market for labor (usually referred to as either "technological unemployment" or "hard times").

The other brake on consolidation is the conflict in the fashionable attitude toward competition of the roads between themselves. One of the most ambitious features of the Transportation Act of 1920 was Section 5, aimed at ultimate consolidation of the American railroads in a few large systems. These systems were to complete with each other at as many points as possible. They were to interweave through the same territory, like the present eastern trunk-lines, or like the Milwaukee and the Northern Pacific between the lake region and Seattle, or like the Atchison and the Southern Pacific through the Southwest, or like the Southern Railway and the Louisville & Nashville through the South.

Consolidation Purposes

The consolidation purpose of Section 5 of the 1920 Act was diametrically opposed to the purpose for which consolidation is now being considered. Section 5 was designed to assure the lower rates which competition brings, even at the cost and waste of duplicate facilities which also go with competition. It was like the effort of Seattle or the Tennessee-Valley Authority to keep electric power rates down even at the cost of duplicate facilities. On the contrary, the present sense of the country in regard to its rail facilities is tending in the opposite direction toward the sacrifice of competitive facilities for those economies of a monopoly which are obtained, for example, through the Bell telephone system or the Consolidated Edison Company of New York.

Its ultimate implication would call for a series of consolidations of competing companies, as witness the current talk of merging the two bankrupt northwestern roads, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific and the Chicago & Northwestern. Instead of concluding with a number of large interwoven competitor roads, as the 1920 law envisaged, the new idea would conclude much like the English railroad system with a single railroad monopoly for each section of the country.

As it happened, Section 5 of the Transportation Act of 1920, like the valuation section of the same act, was abortive. It produced no consolidations, but only "studies." Perhaps its only effect was to prevent any of the consolidations or coordination of facilities such as now are desired. During the period, however, many efforts were made, particularly by the Eastern trunk lines, to anticipate such consolidations into super-competitive systems by purchasing smaller roads, either to get themselves into strategic positions or to block competitors from doing so. Of such were the expensive purchases of railroad shares by the Pennsylvania and the Pennroad Corporation aired again last week by Senator Wheeler and his investigating committee.

Roads on Spending Orgy

The big roads went on a spending orgy and picked up stocks of smaller roads at prices which now appear fantastic. Pennroad, the alter ego of the Pennsylvania, bought into the New Haven and the Boston & Maine, presumably with the purpose, not of controlling the New England rail network, but of preventing New York Central or Baltimore & Ohio from doing so. (Efforts of the Senate committee last week to tie Pennroad and Pennsylvania together were again unavailing. They are entirely separate corporations with no interconporate relationships. Their officers are entirely different. However, they have the same directors.) Pennroad also bought into Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton (one-time Ford Motor Company-owned) and through the Canton Corporation into terminal facilities in Baltimore.

William H. Williams, president of Wabash, set out to build a trunk-line from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes based on Wabash, so Pennsylvania bought Wabash stock at around 120 (Wabash has been in equity receivership since 1930). It also bought heavily into Lehigh Valley at around the same price for the stock. So did Wabash.

The Van Sweringen brothers' purchases of Nickel Plate, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Erie through Chesapeake Corporation and Alleghany were more successful, but they also spent millions of dollars of Alleghany money buying control of Missouri Pacific (in receivership since 1933) at $50 per share and up. Other purchases of railroad shares by railroads which now appear by hindsight to have been highly ill-advised were made by Rock Island, Denver & Rio Grande, and Delaware & Hudson.

At least twice this winter in the current hearings one of the most ticklish aspects of the consolidation problem (whether consolidation into large competitors or into large monopolies) came out in tiffs between railroad men and senators. The senators would like to have permission for such purchases first obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission. Railroad men do not want this. They are a little edgy about giving their reason, but it is that as soon as such permission was applied for, stockholders of the sought-for roads would hoist their price. Purchasing large blocks of stock is always a delicate operation, because if the news gets round the price goes out of sight.

Competition Regulation

The principle that railroads should compete with each other, either as 186 Class I roads or as 20 or 30 parallel super-systems, has never been compatible with the principle of regulation. The competition is supposed to keep down rates. Regulation should do that also. In recent years, however, the competition of trucks and passenger cars on our 2,000,000 miles of highways, and of subsidized barge-lines and protected coastwise steamers, has rendered inter-railroad competition even less necessary. Sentiment seems moving in the direction of letting, encouraging, or forcing the merger of competing railroads into large steam-road monopolies.

At present shippers are protected against higher rates in three ways —by ICC control of rail tariffs, by inter-railroad competition, and by competition between rails and other types of carriers. If the inter-railroad competition were ended there would still be ICC control plus non-railroad competition. Even President Roosevelt, in a long-forgotten six-point railroad program which he urged some years ago, included as Point 4—"modification of competition (between railroads) and elimination of non-paying mileage."

If, however, time ever enables this view to prevail over the reluctance of shippers, the job fears of rail employees, the time-lag of institutional and political thinking and the cake of custom, the financal technique of consolidation will remain to be determined. Enormous legal difficulties can be placed in the way of any forced interchange of shares of existing railroad corporations for new and as yet undreamed of super-system monopoly corporations.

On the other hand, the laissez-faire method of letting financial adventurers build new corporate structures or holding companies like American Telephone, Allegheny, or Associated Gas, is one that politicians can hardly accept with equanimity. The only laissez-faire they believe in is for officials and statesmen. Nor does it appear likely that a hybrid method, such as the already-discussed reference of all inter-corporate purchases to the I. C. C., could succeed, for reasons mentioned above. Perhaps the answer may be found in the North Western-Milwaukee suggestion referred to above—the merging of bankrupt roads when controlling equities are of only nominal market value. It might wait until many more major roads are bankrupt. Things have to be pretty bad before legislators take action, and rightly so.

Corporate Bond Maturities

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate bond maturities during January will total $46,768,350, the Standard Statistics Co. reported. Among the larger maturities will be $6,840,900 of the first 6s of the Mountain States Power Co., $3,745,000 of Western Union Telegraph Co. collateral 5s and Lehigh Valley Coal 6 per cent notes, in the amount of $5,447,000.

Belgium Confident Over Outlook For Diamond Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANTWERP, Belgium—No new parcels of rough diamonds are to be marketed before the New Year, to prevent prices falling, according to the diamond trade here.

There is no concern over this move. The slight depression in the diamond industry, both here and in the Netherlands, resulting in a decrease of the number of employed by between 15 and 20 per cent, is considered to be only of a temporary nature and to constitute simply a natural reaction.

The present decline in the diamond industry had been foreseen by observers. The public had overdone it. Too many diamonds had been bought. And so the old law of supply and demand is asserting itself again.

Meanwhile the situation is entirely different from that in 1929. In that year an extraordinary boom collapsed. Prices of diamonds were exceedingly high and they were then not subjected to a powerful control. Today prices have been reduced to a much lower level.

Diamond Crop in Control

For three years they have been stabilized on a relatively low level and have not been raised during the general rise of the last two years. Moreover everything is now controlled and kept in check by the Diamond Corporation of London, which controls about 95 per cent of the world's rough diamond production.

The Diamond Corporation is cooperating closely with the great diamond centers to safeguard the interests of the whole diamond trade. That is why the Diamond Corporation renounced its decision to hold "sights" in October and no new parcels of rough diamonds are to be marketed before New Year. In this way prices cannot collapse and before long industry will have consumed all available stocks.

Steel Operations Still Recede But Outlook Improved

NEW YORK (AP)—Spotty improvements in orders and inquiries have become more apparent and possibly indicate more widespread buying interest in the steel industry in January, Iron Age said in its weekly review of the steel industry.

This week's operating rate dropped to 23.5 per cent of capacity and next week's rate might be still lower, the trade publication stated, as some mills, now trying to give as much employment as possible before Christmas, will shut down this Thursday or Friday until New Year's Day.

"Much of this week's more hopeful news comes out of Chicago," the survey said, "where one important producer has had the largest sales since the week of Sept. 24. Operations in that area are also helped out by an increase by one company, which almost offset losses by others, resulting in a net reduction of only a half point in the district average of 23½ per cent.

"Sentiment throughout the industry is decidedly improved, not because of any market change in the situation but on the ground that the worst probbaly will be over with the passing of 1937 and that 1938 is bound to bring some improvement, though it may be of very moderate proportions in the early part of the year at least.

"The recent moderate gain in steel scrap prices has not gone further at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, but a rise of 50 cents a ton has occurred at Chicago, bringing the Iron Age scrap composite price up to $13.58, the third consecutive weekly advance and 66 cents a ton above the year's low point in November."

Power Output Off From 1936 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States in the week ended December 18 totaled 2,202,200,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of three-tenths of one per cent over the 2,196,105,000 for the preceding week, but a drop of 3.3 per cent under the 2,278,303,000 for the like 1936 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute reported the following percentage changes from a year ago according to major geographic areas; decreases: New England 7.8, central industrial 6.8, west central 1.0, southern states 1.0. Advances: middle Atlantic 0.4, Rocky Mountain 2.5, Pacific coast 0.1.

Curtailment of Rayon Operations Continues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continuation of the curtailment of rayon weaving operations which commenced three months ago is reported by the National Rayon Weavers Association, Inc., in its weekly survey.

Operations on 150 denier taffetas during the week ended Dec. 11, the report showed, were 37 per cent of the year's peak, 100 denier taffetas 15 per cent, faille taffetas 23 per cent, twills and serges 29 per cent, lining taffetas 19 per cent, pigment taffetas 39 per cent and box loom fabrics 40 per cent.

Percentages in the majority of groups were lower than in the previous week.

Servel Net Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—Servel, Inc. manufacturers of mechanical refrigerators, reported for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 net profit, after provision for the federal undistributed profits tax, of $4,666,802, equal to $2.59 a common share, compared with $4,240,355 or $2.35 a share in the preceding fiscal period. Net profit for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year stood at $215,428, compared with $447,843 in the last quarter of the 1936 fiscal year.

Heads Utility

© Bachrach

Donald C. Barnes

Elected President of the Engineers Public Service Company. Mr. Barnes Succeeds S. B. Tuell

Virginia Is First To Place Limit On Installment Buying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia is the first state in the Union to place a limit on installment buying as a regulation of the Virginia State Banking Commissioner, Myron E. Bristoe, goes into effect.

Installment financing of national banks and nationally operated companies will not be affected, as the State Bureau of Insurance and Banking does not control them.

The Banking Department, in its examinations, will consider more liberal financing terms as "unsound practice," it was said.

Specific terms laid down in the regulation include the following standards regarding installment financing:

On new automobiles—conservative down payment, 33 1-3 per cent; extreme down payment, 20 per cent; conservative number of monthly installments, 12; extreme number of monthly installments, 24.

On current model used cars—conservative down payment, 33 1-3 per cent; number of monthly installments, 12 to 18.

Old model used cars—down payment, 40 to 33 1-3 per cent; number of monthly installments, 12 to 15.

On mechanical refrigerators—down payments, 20 to 10 per cent; monthly installments, 24 to 36.

On radios and phonographs—down payments, 20 to 10 per cent; monthly installments, 12.

On stoves, gas, electric and other—down payment, 20 to 10 per cent; monthly installments, 18 to 24.

On kitchen equipment—down payment, 20 to 10 per cent; monthly installments, 18 to 24.

On washing machines—down payment, 20 to 10 per cent; monthly installments, 12 to 15.

Fed-Lamb Prices Seen Below Level Of 1936-37 Season

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department predicted that the average price of lambs in the current fed-lamb marketing season, December to April, probably would be lower than in the comparable 1936-37 season.

Demand for meats and wool, the department said, is expected to be weaker than a year ago.

Although slaughter supplies of sheep and lambs dropped off sharply in November to reach the smallest for the month since 1930, the department said, lamb prices weakened during the month.

The average price of good and choice slaughter lambs at Chicago was $9.46 per hundred pounds in November, the department said, about 60 cents lower than the previous month, but 55 cents higher than in the same month last year.

Little change was foreseen in the total slaughter of sheep and lambs this season from that of a year ago.

Viscose Prices Cut From 3 to 11 Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Viscose Corporation announces price reduction of 3 to 11 cents per pound on finer denier viscose process rayon yarns, with no change in the 150-denier and larger sizes.

The differential of 2 cents, formerly existing on "Chalkelle" yarn, has been cut to 1 cent. Prices on both viscose and acetate process rayon yarns are guaranteed for 60 days from date of invoice.

The following is a list of the new prices on representative finer deniers of bright, first quality yarns, with the former quotations in parentheses: 50 denier, 14 and 24 filament, 98 cents ($1.09); 75 denier, 30 filament, 83 cents (93 cents); 100 denier, 60 filament, 78 cents (84 cents), and 125 denier, 36 filament, 65 cents (68 cents). The volume of selling 150 denier, 24 and 40 filament and 60 filament, are held unchanged at 83 and 65 cents, respectively.

Coffee-Sugar Seat Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for transfer of a membership on the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange at $3700, a decline of $1200 from the previous sale, it was announced today.

Five New Cotton Records Revealed Broken This Year

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Five new cotton records, including total production, were established during the current year and under present indications it is unlikely that they will be duplicated in the near future.

The other new marks were: Indicated yield per acre, ginnings to Dec. 13, Southern consumption and record spot sales for one week.

Ideal weather and intense cultivation resulted in the unprecented crop, estimated on Dec. 8 by the Department of Agriculture at 18,746,000 bales. The previous high was 17,977,374 bales in 1926.

Big Yield Per Acre

From the huge production sprung the indicated yield per acre of 264.6 pounds, or more than half a bale for every acre in the growing region. The figure compared with the average of 197.8 last year.

The ginnings also were an immediate result of the increased crop. The Census Bureau on Dec. 20 said that from Aug. 1 to Dec. 13, gins handled 16,811,781 bales, a figure approached only twice in the history of cotton growing, in 1926 and 1931.

The South's use of its major product reached its height in the spring of 1937. Secretary Henry Plauche of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange said the total for the season ending July 31 was 6,584,000 bales, or more than 50 per cent of all lint cotton produced in that season.

Weeks Turnover Huge

In the early part of the current season the large crop brought more cotton into merchandising channels and during the week, Sept. 25-Oct. 1, sales at southern spot markets reached 603,851 bales against the previous record of 579,792 bales made in October, 1931.

Since then, however, the turnover has decreased steadily attractiveness of the government loan and desire of producers to hold for better prices were advanced as reasons for the decline.

The new farm bill now in conference between the House and Senate is aimed at controlling production, but just what form it will take in final passage is problematical.

It is taken for granted in trade circles, however, that acreage for the coming season will be cut drastically with a resultant drop in production.

Scotland Is Seen Benefiting From U. S.-British Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Scotland — "Scotland's future prosperity will depend a great deal on whether an effective trade agreement between Britain and America can be reached," Ranald M. Findlay of the Scottish Liberal Federation said at the University Reform Club here recently.

He said that a good agreement would do much to open up the way for the formation of a group of nations working on the basis of a freer trade.

"It is true," Mr. Findlay said, "that a healthy consciousness has displayed itself that all is not well with Scotland. The efforts of the Development Council and the Highland Development League should be encouraged. But improvement in our internal organization is not enough. The vital condition for lasting recovery in Scotland is export trade."

Given an effective trade agreement with America, he said, no industrial country would benefit more than Scotland. Happily Scotland's interests were the interests of every community in the nation. All but a few vested interests would benefit and vested interests were a small minority in every nation.

Pierce-Arrow Asks Relief

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Pierce-Arrow Corporation has filed a voluntary petition in Federal Court for relief under section 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,360,000
Previous day 1,283,660
1937 vol. to date 296,339,870
1936 vol. to date 464,452,704

Leading Stocks Off Fractions To A Point or More

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—A half-hearted rally failed to hold in today's stock market and leaders titled backward fractions to a point or more.

Steel issues, at the van of the brief recovery swing, fell under profit and tax selling, followed by aircraft and motors which had also enjoyed higher levels.

Developments provided little inspiration on the speculative side and trading was largely of the in-and-out variety. The pace was only moderate.

Department of labor figures indicating a more than seasonal 10.8 per cent decrease in factory pay rolls from October to November dampened investment sentiment. Employment dropped 5.8 per cent in the same period.

Transactions approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Bonds Irregular

A moderate setback in U. S. Government issues, interrupting a recovery movement, contributed to uneven ups and downs in the bond market today.

Toward the last hour, losses on the Treasury list ranged as high as 8-32ds. Top-grade corporate bonds were inclined to ease with the Government section, bringing small dips in American Telephone 3¾s, Great Northern 4s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s.

Year-end liquidation was seen by traders in wide declines in a few inactive issues. Erie General 6s were off more than 8 and Lehigh Valley Harbor Terminal 5s fell 14.

Quiet demand lifted some corporate issues for gains ranging to more than a point, including Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, New Haven 6s, Texas Corp. 3½s and Pacific Telephone 3¼s. Japanese loans encountered renewed selling as the U. S. attitude in foreign affairs showed signs of stiffening.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—A fast spurt in Aluminum of America enlivened an otherwise quiet share market on the curb exchange today. The stock, hard hit a few months ago by anti-trust proceedings against the company, bounded up to show a gain of more than 5 points in late trading.

Generally prices held in a narrow range as traders waited for news to break the stalemate. Down fractions were American Cyanamid "B," American Light & Traction, Electric Bond & Share, Newmont Mining, Pan American Airways and Sun Ray Oil.

Offsetting losses were small gains in American Gas & Electric, Lake Shore Mines, Pantepec Oil, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Sherwin Williams.

Wheat Values Off Over Cent a Bushel

CHICAGO, Dec. 22 (AP)—Influenced by tumbles of approximately 2½ cents a bushel in Buenos Aires quotations, the Chicago wheat market slid down more than a cent late today.

Favorable weather for completion of harvesting in Argentina was reported. The long range winter wheat estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture, although somewhat lower than expected, was almost entirely ignored.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ½-1¼ cents under yesterday's finish, May 91¼-⅜, July 85½-⅝, corn ⅝-1⅜ down, May 59⅜-½, July 59¼-⅜, and oats ⅛ off to ⅛ up.

Business Personals

Charles E. Ebert, financial vice-president of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, has been made executive vice-president also. Mr. Ebert has been with the transit company since 1919, when he entered the accounting department.

A. B. Jones, chairman of the New York City Tunnel Authority, has been elected to the board of directors of the B. F. Goodrich Company, of which he was formerly first vice-president. He will serve the unexpired term of C. B. Raymond, resigned.

The Ohio Seamless Tube Company has announced the election of William C. Connelly, Cleveland, as its president. He succeeds Edwin Mansfield, who is to become chairman of the board on Jan. 3. Mr. Connelly had been president of the Daniel Connelly Boiler Company, founded by his father 57 years ago. The company was sold in 1931.

Raymond A. McMann and Charles F. Brown, members of the Chicago Board of Trade, have become general partners in Avery & Co., members of the New York Curb Exchange, the Chicago Stock Exchange and the Detroit Stock Exchange.

Charles E. Quincy & Co., specialists in United States Government securities and members of the New York Stock and Curb Exchanges, announced that, Robert A. Love, formerly vice-president in charge of the government bond department of the First Boston Corporation, and Edmund J. Leonard, formerly assistant vice-president in the government bond department of the First Boston Corporation, have been admitted to the firm as general partners.

Harry M. Moses has been elected president of the H. C. Frick Coke Company to succeed his father, Thomas Moses, who was made vice-president of the United States Steel Corp. of Delaware. He has also been elected president of the United States Coal and Coke Company. The changes are effective Jan. 1.

Joseph R. Walker, James P. Williamson and Emilio Coppetti have been elected to membership in the Commodity Exchange.

James W. Carpenter has been elected a director of the Serial Federal Savings and Loan Association.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ges
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	37	37	37	— ⅛
85	44	Acme Steel (4)	3	47	46	47	Dec 21
22½	7½	Adams Exp (.60e)	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
28½	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	2	20	19⅝	19⅝	Dec 21
38	18½	Addressograph (1.40)	1	31¾	31½	31½	Dec 21
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec 21
60½	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	16	54⅝	53⅝	54	
8¼	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	1	1	1	
18¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	13	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
8⅝	1	Allegheny	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
58½	10	Allen pf xw	3	18	18	18	+1
89¾	11	Allen pf 630 ww	10	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
50	11	Allen pf 640 ww	5	18	17½	17½	+ ⅝
52½	10½	Allen pr pf	4	18½	17½	17½	Dec 21
45⅝	13	Allen Stl (1.60)	16	18½	17½	17½	— ½
27½	6½	Allen Industr (1)	6	8¼	8½	8½	Dec 21
256½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	8	168	166	168	+1
17½	8½	Allied Kid (1a)	2	9	9	9	Dec 21
33½	10	Allied Mills (2a)	9	19⅞	12¾	13¾	— ⅛
21½	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	30	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
88	49⅞	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	80½	80½	80½	— ½
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (2½g)	48	53	51½	51½	—2¾
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	9	13	12⅝	13	+ ½
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
83¼	19	Amal Leather pf (2)	1	33	27	33	Dec 13
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	10	86	81½	81½	—2⅝
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	8	59½	57	58	Dec 20
41⅝	10	Am Bank Note (1a)	9	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ⅝
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	12	47	46	46	—1½
121	72½	Am Can (4)	26	78¾	74½	74½	
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	169½	169½	169½	Dec 21
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	13	23¼	27	27	—1
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	5	49½	48	48	—2½
33¾	11½	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	16	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
113	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	95	95	95	
23⅜	5½	Am Colortype	5	7½	7	7	— ⅛
30¾	8¼	Am Coml Alco (½a)	6	13½	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
33½	13½	Am Crys Sug (3½g)	8	15	14½	14¾	— ⅛
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
17	5	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 14
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	31	4½	4	4	— ⅛
58⅞	17	Am & For P 6$ pf	1	20	20	20	Dec 20
68⅛	19	Am & For P $7 pf	7	22⅛	21⅝	22	—1
38½	5¾	Am & For P 3 pf	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Dec 21
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Dec 21
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	5	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	34½	34½	34½	Dec 21
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	35½	35	35	—⅛
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	18	18	18	Dec 20
17¾	6⅝	Am International	18	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
29⅜	11½	Am M Fdry (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
13⅝	3	Am Mach & Met	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	17	34	33	34	+1¼
129½	100	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	106	106	106	+3½
16½	3	Am Power & Light	29	7½	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
87⅜	31	Am P&L $6pf (5⅜k)	5	43⅝	42½	42½	—1½
72½	26	AmP&L$5pf (4.68¾k)	5	35	34	34	—1½
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	90	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	27	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
101⅝	66	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	10	68½	67¾	68½	+1½
36	15¾	Am Safety Raz (2)	5	17	16¼	17	+1¼
8⅝	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	4	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	65	51¾	50	50½	—2½
154	132	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	125	125	125	Dec 18
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 17
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	45	35¾	34½	34½	— ⅞
26½	8½	Am Sugar (4a)	5	9¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
56⅞	24¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	12	25⅝	24½	25⅝	+ ¾
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	108	108	108	Dec 16
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅞
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	148¾	148	148	— ½
99	60¼	Am Tobacco (5)	7	60¾	60½	60¾	+ ¼
99⅞	61½	Am Tobacco B (5)	15	62¾	62	62½	— ½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	139	139	139	Dec 21
20½	4¾	Am Type Founders	21	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	38	13¾	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Dec 21
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	9	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
70⅝	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	34¼	34¼	34½	Dec 10
89½	24½	Anaconda (1¾g)	161	33⅜	32¼	32¼	—1⅝
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	1	49½	49½	49½	Dec 21
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	2	17½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅞
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	1	14	14	14	Dec 20
10¼	2⅜	A P W Paper	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Dec 17
46	25	Arch-Dan-M (2)	4	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	3	95½	95	95	— ¾
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	87	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
99½	63¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	Dec 18
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97½	97½	97½	Dec 1
70½	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	12	38¼	37½	37½	—1
16¼	4½	Arnold Const (1g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Dec 21
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	1	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
34¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Dec 20
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83½	Nov 23
57½	34⅞	Associates Inv (3a)	1	34	34	34	— ⅞
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	39	41½	39¾	40	—1
104	71	Atchison pf (5)	2	72	71	71	—1½
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	16	26½	26	26⅝	— ⅜
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	6	5¾	5½	5⅝	Dec 21
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	42	20½	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
81½	7⅞	Atlas Corp (.60)	21	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
52⅜	30¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	41½	41	41	
94	38	Atlas Pow (3¾g)	3	45¾	45½	45½	— ½
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
36¾	3¼	Auburn Auto	8	4	3¾	3⅞	
9½	2	Austin Nichols	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	24	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	

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23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	21	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	63	12½	11⅝	11¾	— ⅜
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	11	15½	14½	14½	— ¼
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	32	32	32	Dec 17
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	4	18½	17¼	17½	— ⅝
32	8½	Barker Bros (¾g)	3	10½	10¼	10½	Dec 21
35½	10	Barnsdall (1)	15	14½	13½	13	
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	—¼
38¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	9	94	94	94	Dec 17
114¾	90½	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	96	96	96	+ ½
15¾	7⅝	Belding-Hem (1)	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
88½	82½	Belg NR pf (3.37g)	1	82½	82½	82½	Dec 10
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	12	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	— ¼
23¾	15	Benef In Loan (1)	5	17	17	17	
62¾	32	Best & Co (3½a)	11	33½	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	254	63½	61⅜	62	— ½
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	15	15	15	Dec 21
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	9	95	94¼	95	+1½
69¾	23	Bigelow-San (3½g)	3	33¾	33¼	33¼	—1
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	2	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
29⅝	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	12	12½	12	12	— ⅛
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	84	32½	31½	31½	— ¾
48½	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	1	26½	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
25	12	Bond Stores (1.60)	15	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
38	17	Borden (1.60)	22	17½	17	17	
50¾	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	25	27	26½	26¾	—1¼
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	20	4¼	3¾	3¾	—1
2⅛	½	Botany C M A	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec 17
35⅝	18	Bower Roll (3½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
50⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	24	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ⅝
83½	26	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ½
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅝
3	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec 21
38½	6½	Bklyn & Q T pf	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	8	9	8½	8½	— ⅜
102¼	25¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	27½	26½	26¾	—1
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
50	35¼	Brown Shoe (2)	2	36	35¼	35½	Dec 21
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	10	9	8¾	8¾	
23¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	10	8¼	8	8	— ¼
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	30	5½	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	6	4	4	4	
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	8	19⅞	19½	19½	
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	2	31	30½	30½	—1
18⅜	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	10	7½	7	7½	
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	9	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
39	7½	Bush Term 7% pf (6)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
18½	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	6	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
36½	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	6	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	3	3½	3¼	3¼	
33¾	6	Byers Co	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
34⅝	13½	Byron Jackson (2a)	4	17½	17	17	— ⅛

C

48¼	20	Calif Pack (1¼a)	5	20½	20¼	20½	
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
30½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	13	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
37⅝	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	5	13½	13½	13½	— ⅝
34¾	9¼	Can Dry Ginger (.60)	26	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
17⅛	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	38	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
31⅝	28	Cannon Mills (2g)	1	29½	29½	29½	— ½
18½	5½	Cap Adm A (.60g)	1	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
38⅜	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.80g)	6	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
9½	2⅝	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	3	95	91½	91½	—4½
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	16	53	52½	52⅝	— ¼
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	4	100	100	100	
41¼	15½	Celanese Corp	14	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Dec 21
48½	21	Celotex (1.20e)	3	25½	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	24	Cent Aguirre(3.30g)	6	29	28	29	
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
41⅜	8	Cent Ill NJ	2	10	10	10	
34¼	4	Cent Viol Sug (¼g)	8	7	6¾	7	Dec 21
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.60e)	3	5½	5½	5½	Dec 21
38⅝	35¼	Cerro de Pas (4a)	26	38¾	37½	37½	—1¼
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	28	8½	7⅝	7⅞	
63¼	25½	Champ Pap & F (2)	5	33	32	32	Dec 21
48	5	Checker Cab	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Dec 21
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	24	38¾	37½	37⅝	— ⅜
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	3	89	89	89	Dec 20
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	4	48½	47¾	47¾	— ¼
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6⅝	1	Chi & N W	48	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	24	4½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4	1	Chi Gt West	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
18½	1	Chi Gt West pf	3	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
32	10⅝	Chi Mail Or (.15g)	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	11	1⅜	1	1	
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
22	6¾	Chi Pneu T	6	11¾	11½	11½	
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Dec 20
3¼	1	Chi Rk Is & P	2	1	1	1	
8½	1	O R I & P 6% pf	2	3	3	3	
10½	1½	O R I & P 7% pf	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	4	13½	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
15⅞	3	Childs Co	6	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
134½	83½	Chrysler (10g)	284	86⅞	84⅜	84⅝	—1⅞
31⅝	11	City Ice & F (2)	10	13½	12	13½	+ ⅛

19⅝	2	City Stores	5	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
48	26	Clark Equip (4.50g)	4	30½	30½	30½	— ⅝
68⅝	33	Clev Cr R (2.60g)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
37½	24½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	23	30⅝	27	29¼	+1⅜
29⅞	13½	Clutch Peabody (1)	11	15¼	14¾	14½	
179½	62¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	3	115	114	114	½1⅛
89	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	87	87	87	Dec 18
39⅝	16	Colgate-Palm (1½)	30	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
104½	93	Colgate-Palm pf (8)	6	95½	95	95	Dec 21
62⅝	30½	Coll & Alk (5g)	3	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
51⅛	11½	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
33	18½	Columb Br A (1.50g)	10	17½	17	1	— ⅝
31½	16⅜	Colum Br B (1.50g)	4	17½	17	17	Dec 21
20	4⅝	Colum G&El (.65g)	84	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
103	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	6	73¾	73	73¾	+1⅝
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	8	13¾	13½	13¾	—1¼
45½	27	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38½	Dec 21
125¾	68	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	70½	69	69	— ¼
69¼	33½	Coml Credit (4a)	16	35	34	34½	— ⅛
114	80	Coml Credit pf (4½)	2	82	82	82	Dec 14
39¼	37⅝	Coml Invest Tr (6a)	27	39½	37⅝	37⅝	—1¼
120	66	Coml I Tr pr pf (4½)	1	88	88	88	Dec 21
1	⅛	Coml Solv (.60)	24	⅞	⅞	⅞	
107	2¼	Comwlth & Sou	2	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
34	4	Comwlth & So pf (3)	8	44	42¾	43	—1
6	1	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
21	1	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	20	22⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
5	3	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	3	3	3	
4	1	Consol Aircraft (¼g)	43	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
1	⅛	Consol Cigar	3	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
1	⅛	Consol Coppermines	1	1	⅞	⅞	Dec 21
1	⅛	Consol Film	4	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
1	⅛	Consol Film pf (½k)	2	6½	6	6⅛	— ⅛
1	⅛	Consol Laundries	9	3	2⅞	3	Dec 21
7	7	Consol Oil (.20a)	28	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
106½	100½	Consol Oil 5% pf (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Dec 15
104	84	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
1	⅛	Consol Textile	21	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec 21
3	2	Consol Coal	1	4	4	4	
16	5	Consol Coal pf	1	10	10	10	
108½	100½	Cont Can (4½)	1	107	107	107	Dec 21
89½	38½	Cont Can pf	10	77½	77½	77½	
45⅝	22	Cont Diam Fbr (1g)	3	25	25	25	Dec 21
42¾	20½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	39⅝	39	39	— ⅝
3⅜	⅛	Cont Motors	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
44	21½	Cont Oil Del (1a)	44	31½	31	31½	— ⅛
11½	5½	Cont Shoe (1a)	2	8	8	8	Dec 21
11½	3½	Corn Products (2)	28	61⅝	61¼	61⅝	— ⅛
87	24	Corn Products pf (7)	1	144	144	144	Dec 21
171½	153	Coty Inc (1.60g)	1	153	153	153	Dec 21
10½	2	Coty (.10g)	1	4	4	4	Dec 21
66½	22½	Crane Co (1f)	35	28⅝	27¾	28	— ⅜
33	18½	Crane Co cv pf (8)	37	28¾	27¾	27¾	—1⅛
115	88½	Crane Co cv pf (8)	1	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
37	21	Cream of Wh (2)	7	23½	22¾	22¾	— ⅝
28¾	7	Crosley Radio	9	8	8	8	— ⅛
100½	28½	Crown Cork (2)	40	36⅝	36½	36½	— ⅛
56½	34	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¾)	4	35	34	35	Dec 21
47¼	33	Crwn Ck pf xw (5½)	1	33½	32½	33½	— ½
25¾	8½	Crown Zellerb (¾g)	14	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
108¾	64	Crown Zeller pf (5)	9	68½	64	64	
61¾	31	Crucible Steel	34	37½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
135	80	Crucible Stl pf (8k

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Freedom From U.S. Restriction Seen As Recovery Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The sharpness in the decline of industrial activity since midsummer should bring some temporary rebound in certain quarters but business recovery is not an immediate prospect, according to Poor's Business and Investment forecast for 1938.

A sustained improvement, continues the report, must await freedom from restrictions under which our national economy has been operating. It becomes increasingly apparent that progress toward prosperity reached the highest level possible, under the present system of planned economy, in the 12 months period ended in July, 1937.

Overregulation Seen

"The low point to which business activity had dropped in the early months of 1933 virtually assured a subsequent gain, regardless of the long-term effects of the New Deal program," states the forecast. "However, a point has now been reached where private enterprise is unable to sustain this recovery under the existing handicaps. The major factor of importance in bringing the recent business and sotck market collapse is the overregulation by the Government in its attempt to revamp our national life without due consideration of the private profit motive as the economic mainspring.

"Forecasting at the present time is no longer confined to the problem of statistical calculations of demand and supply relationships. The normal recovery and prosperity phase of the business cycle is yet to be completed. Vast demands for new capital expenditures exist, which would stimulate both building and heavy industry. Of far greater importance is the fact that we face a crisis in our political system.

"Whereas the encouragement and development of profit opportunities were formerly major functions of the Government, recent concentration of the 'more abundant life' has tended to discourage private enterprise. The fallacy of restricting profit opportunities is evident when it is realized that business is the 'goose that lays the golden eggs' from which Government revenues flow, and from which wages are paid.

Conservatism Growing

"The most encouraging feature in the nation's prospects lies in the growing strength of conservative forces in our Federal Government. This long-submerged trait is shown in Congress, which appears to be ready to loosen some of the shackles checking recovery. We expect the swing to the right to continue. Powerful Congressional figures are now working vigorously for constructive action, and the Administration finds itself in a position where less punitive measures against business interests are both advisable and necessary in order to stave off another depression.

"The balance of current assets favoring recovery should be effective by the summer of 1938. Any pick-up prior to then will be limited. Corporate earnings during the first half of the coming year will probably be well below those in the comparable 1937 period. However, the second half is expected to show business recovery sufficiently revived to make favorable comparison with the 1937 average."

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal	1 %	1 %	1 %
Stock Exch	1½	1½	1½
Curb Exch			
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1½	1½	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	45¼c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1¼
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	¾@1¼

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked
30 days	½@⅝	⅜@½
60 days	½@⅝	½@⅝
90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝
4 months	½@⅝	½@⅝
5-6 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅞ %	⅞ %
Short bills	⅞	⅞
Bar silver	18 1/16d	18 1/16d
Bar gold	139s 9d	139s 9d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	
Boston	1½	Buenos Aires 3½
Chicago	1½	Calcutta 3
Cleveland	1½	Copenhagen 4
Dallas	1½	Danzig 4
Kansas City	1½	Lisbon 4–4½
Minneapolis	1½	London 2
New York	1½	Helsingfors 4
Philadelphia	1½	Madrid 4
Richmond	1½	Oslo 4
San Francisco	1½	Ottawa 2½
St. Louis	1½	Paris 2
Athens	4	Prague 3
Amsterdam	2	Riga 6
Berne	1½	Rome 5
Berlin	4½	Stockholm 3
Brussels	4	Tokyo 2.19
Bucharest	4½	Vienna 3½
Budapest	3½	Warsaw 5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe		
	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.99 11/16	$4.99 11/16	$4.8707
Cables	4.99⅞	4.99⅞	4.8707
France—franc	.03230	.03230	↓
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1700	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2314	.2314	↓
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4030	.4030	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5600	.5600	↓
Sweden—krona	.2576	.2577	.4537
Norway—krone	.2512	.2512	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2232	.2232	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.2387
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schilling	.1900	.1900	.2363
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0303	.0303	↓
Finland—finmark	.0222	.0222	.0436
Hungary—pengo	.1800	.1800	.3961
Poland—zloty	.1880	.1880	.1880
Portugal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0226
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2940	.2940	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0555	.0555	.0826
Chile—peso†	.0275	.0275	.0240
Peru—sol	.0275	.0275	.0240
Uruguay—peso	.3450‡	.3450‡	.4740
	.5400§	.5400§	.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2917	.2917	.8440
India—rupee	.3775	.3775	.6180
Java—florin	.5575	.5575	.6180
Hong Kong—dol	.3131	.3131	.4026
Shanghai—dol	.2966‡	.2966‡	↓
Sts Stimats—dol	.3473‡	.3473‡	.4026
Phil Islands—peso	.5013	.5013	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9998	.9998	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.3440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Free market. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. Nominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	3¼s '41	107.4	107.2	107.2
2	3⅜s '47-43	107.14	107.14	107.14
1	3¼s '46-43	107.8	107.8	107.8
21	3¼s '46-44	107.8	107.8	107.8
2	4s '44-41	107.7	107.7	107.7
12	3⅛s '47-45	113.4	113.4	113.4
52	3½s '45	103.27	103.20	103.20
9	3s '48-46	102.16	102.13	102.13
1	3½s '48-46	103.6	103.6	103.6
40	4¼s '52-47	106.22	106.22	106.22
38	2½s '53-48	116.24	116.24	116.24
37	2¾s '54-51	89.24	89.20	89.20
3	2s '55-51	101.2	101	101
17	2½s '60-55	104.2	104	104
2	3½s '59-56	109	101.25	101.25
		101	101	101

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '47-42	103.20	103.20	103.20
1	3¼s '64-44	103.20	103.20	103.20
5	3s '49-44	103.7	103.5	103.5

Home Owners' Loan

5	2½s '49-39	101.10	101.10	101.10
10	2½s '44-42	103.29	103.29	103.29
1	3s '52-44	103.7	103.7	103.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	Alleghany 5s '44	74	73	74
4	Alleghany 5s '49	67½	67½	67½
20	Alleghany 5s '50 st	65	64½	64½
38	Allis Chalm 4s '52	103½	103¼	103¼
36	Am & For P 5s 2030	89½	89	89½
1	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Am T&T 5½s '43	113½	113½	113½
20	Am T&T 3½s '61	101	100¾	100¾
1	Am T&T 3½s '61	101	101	101
15	Anaconda C 4½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
	Ark&MoRyB&T 5s '64	93	93	93
1	Arm Del 4s '57	86¾	86¾	86¾
12	Arm Del 4s '55	87	86¾	87
13	AT&SF 4s '95	109½	109¼	109½
2	ACLine 1st 4s '52	93¾	93¾	93¾
15	ACL ctf 4s '52	75½	75	75
5	ACLine 4½s '64	76½	76½	76½
2	Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	34	34	34
12	B&O rfg 6s '95	81	81	81
19	B&O 1st 4s '48	82¾	82	82¾
3	B&O 5s '96 P	43½	43¾	42¾
4	B&O 5s 2000 D	43¼	42	43
89	B&O cv 4½s '60	38	38	38½
2	B&O 4s '48	80	79½	80
3	B&O&PL&WV '41	73	73	73
31	B&O 5s S W '50	64	63¾	63
5	B&O 4s T C '50	57¾	57	57¾
14	Beth Steel 4¼s '60	100½	99½	100½
1	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	92½	92½	92½
19	Boston&Me 5s '67	50½	50	50½
3	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	48	48	48
11	Bost&Me 5s '55	8	8	8
89	Bost&NY AirL 4s '55	10	9¾	9¾
11	BotConMills 6½s '34	8	8	8
2	BotConM 6½s '34 ct	8	8	8
4	Bkly City RR 5s '41	39½	39½	39½
6	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	103	102¾	103
3	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	48	47½	48
3	Bkly Un Gas 4s '47	104	104	104
8	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 D	91½	91½	92
6	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110¾	110	110¾
12	Buf R&P 4½s '57	44	43¼	43¾
2	Buf C R&No 5s '34	9½	9	9
10	Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	65	63	65
3	Can Sou 5s '36	106	106	106
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116½	116½	116½
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¾	113¾	113¾
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113½	113½	113½
3	Can Nor 6½s '46	123¾	124¼	124¼
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	97½	97½	97½
6	Can Pac 4s perp	86¼	86	86
2	Can Pac 4s '44	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Can Pac C&O 6s '52	142¾	141½	141½
3	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	75½	75½	75½
6	Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	24	24	24
2	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	11½	11½	11½
8	Cen New Eng 4s '61	44	44	44
9	Cen Pac 5s '60	72¾	73	73
12	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	100	99¾	99¾
1	Cen R R N J 4s '87	35	35	35
10	Certain-td 5½s '48	63¼	63	63¼
4	C & O 3½s '96 D	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	28	28	28
6	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	CB&Q 4½s '77	104½	104½	104½
22	CB&Q gen 4s '58	109¼	109	109¼
1	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	109¾	109¾	109¾
25	Chi & Ill 5s '51	16½	16	16
66	Chic Gt West 4s '59	17½	17	17
3	Chi I&L 5s '66	5½	5½	5½
21	Chi I&L 5s '66	5¾	5¾	5¾
33	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	12	11¾	11¾
23	CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	3½	3¾	3¾
4	CM&SP 4½s '89	30	30	30
13	CM&SP 4½s '89 C	30½	29¾	30½
7	CM&SP 4½s '89 E	30	29¾	30
6	SM&SP gen 4s '89	31	30¾	31
1	CM&SP 3½s '89 B	26½	26	26
9	Chi&NW 4½s '36	21½	21½	21½
7	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11½	11½	11½
3	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	19½	19	19½
144	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6¼	5¾	6
90	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10½	10¼	10½
4	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	10½	10¼	10½
1	Chi&NW 3½s '87	18	18	18
62	CRI&P 4½s '52 A	9¼	8½	9¼
2	CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
2	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¾	4¾	4¾
3	CRI&P 4s '88 ct	18	17½	17½
114	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	18½	18¼	18¾
49	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	9¾	9¼	9¾
10	Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	78	78	78
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	110	110	110
5	Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	107¾	107½	107¾
5	Ch&W Ind 5s '62	92¾	92¾	92¾
9	Cinn G&E 3½s '66	98¾	98¾	98¾
4	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104	102½	103
5	CCC&StL 4½s '77	106	106	106
1	Clev Iron 4½s '50	76	75½	76
10	Clev Un Term 5s '73	106	106	106
4	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	101½	100	101
3	Colo&So 4½s '80	93¾	93	93
1	Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	48½	48½	48½
1	Columbia G 5s '52 May	95	95	95
2	Columbia G 5s 1961	92¾	92¾	92¾
14	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	95¾	95½	95½
37	Com'l Cred 2¾s '45	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Con Coal Del 5s '60	58	58	58
4	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104	103¾	104
4	Con Edis 3½s '56	104	103¾	103¾
19	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¾	107½	107½
5	Con Oil 3½s '51	97½	97½	97½
5	Consum Pow 3½s '70	102¼	102¼	102¼
4	Container 5s '42	88	88	88
12	Crane Co 3½s '51	104	104	104
1	Crown Wil 6s '51	103½	103½	103½
4	Cuba N Ry 5½s '42	39	39	39
1	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	42¾	41½	41¾
9	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	107	107	107
1	Del P & L 4½s '71	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	D G & E 5s '51	107½	107½	107½
5	D & R G 4½s '36	107½	107½	107½
18	D & R G 4s '36	13¼	13¼	13¼
22	D & R G West 5s '55	13¾	12¾	13¾
35	D & R G W 5s '55 asd	6¼	6	6
24	D & R G West 5s '78	5	5½	5¾
21	Det Ed 3½s '66	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Det T Tun 4½s '81	106½	105	105
8	Detroit Int 3½s '65	109	109	109
1	Dul Sup Pow 3½s '61	108¼	107¾	108¼
35	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
31	Erie rfg 5s '67	100	99½	99½
52	Erie rfg 5s '75	49½	48½	48¾
69	Erie gen lien 4s '96	49	48¾	48¾
6	Erie cv 4s '53 B	61	60¾	60¾
5	Erie Gen 4s '57	53	53	53
104	Fla E Cst 1st 4s '42	104	104	104
10	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	100¼	100	100¼
15	Fla E Cst 5s '74	6¾	6¼	6¾
	Francis S gs 5 '56	8	8	8
5	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	48	48	48
4	Gen Mot Acceptg 3s '46	101½	101½	101½
2	Gen MotAccep'tAn '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	102½	102½	102½
6	Goodrich 4½s '56	93¾	93¾	93¾
6	Goodrich 6s '45	94½	94	94
26	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	94¾	94½	94½
1	Goth Silk Ho 5s '48	101¼	103	103¼
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	79	79	79
1	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	98½	98½	98¾
25	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	90	90	90
2	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	106¾	106	106¾
17	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	97½	97½	97¼
1	Gulf M & N 5s '50	80	79¾	80
8	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	86½	86½	86½
1	Housatonic 5s '37	85	85	85
20	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	44	43	43
5	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	31	30½	31
11	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	53	52½	52½
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	113½	113½	113½
11	Ill Cen 3½s '52	106¼	106¼	106¼
10	Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	115	115	115
11	Ill Cen 4s '55	48¾	48½	48½
11	Ill Cen 4½s '66	53	53	53½
5	Ill Cen 5s '55	41	40½	40½
9	IC&CBL&NO 5s '63A	62	62	62
2	IC&CBL&NO 4½s '63	46¾	46¾	46¾
3	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	43¾	43½	43¾
2	Interlake Iron 4s '47	104½	104½	104½
12	Interb R Tr rfg 5s 66	16¼	16¼	16¼
47	Interlake Iron 4s 47	74¾	73¾	74
2	Int Hydro El 6s st	100¼	100¼	100¼
12	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	5	5	5
8	Int Hydro El 6s 44	19¾	19¾	19¾
2	Int Mer Mar 6s 41	72	72	72
1	Int Mer Mar 6s 41	83	83	83
1	Int T&T cv 4½s 39	89½	89	89½
1	Int T&T 4½s 52	100½	99½	100½
1	Int T&T 5s 55	89½	89½	89½
3	JamesP&Clea 4s 59	65½	64¾	64¾
1	Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	98	97¼	98
3	KCP&SL Mem 4s 36	29	29	29
3	K C South 5s 50	44½	44½	44½
58	Koppers Co 4s 51	101¾	101¾	101¾
8	Kresge Found 4s 48	104	104	104
2	Lac Gas 4s 42A	38	38	38
2	Lac Gas 5½s 53	6	5½	5¾
2	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	6	6	6
4	Lac Gas 5s 39	6	6	6
20	Lautaro Nit Inc 7s	91	91	91
1	Leh Val Coal 6s 28	30	30½	30½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 54	30	30	30
20	Lehigh Val Inc 6s	30	30	30
23	Leh Val 4½s 2003	38	38	38
6	Leh Val 4s 2003	31¼	31	31
27	Leh Val N Term 5s 54	24½	24½	24½
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	67	66	66
23	Loew's 3½s '46	122½	122½	122½
1	Long Dock 3½s '60	98	97½	98
5	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	97	97	97
24	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	72½	72	72
1	Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	107½	107½	107½
3	Louis & N 1st 4s '40	107½	107½	107½
1	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	86	86	86
1	Lou & N 3½s 1st2003	89¼	89¼	89¼
1	Lou Gas&El 3½s '60	104½	104½	104½
1	Maine Cen 4s '45	103	103	103
1	McKesS&R 5½s'50	80¾	80¾	80¾
8	MilElcR&Lt 5s '61B	98½	98½	98½
1	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	90¾	90¾	90¾
1	MilSparkLk 6s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Minn St Marie 4s '45	61	61	61
10	Mo-Kan-Tex 4s '62	9	8¾	9
8	Mo-Ill 5s '50	35	35	35
6	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	48½	48	48½
16	M-K-Tex 5s '67	24	23¾	23¾
22	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	40¾	40½	40½
503	Mo Pac 5½s '49	3½	3½	3½
1	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	23¾	23¾	23¾
19	Mo Pac 5s '77	24	23¾	23¾
10	Mo Pac 5s '80	23¾	23¾	23¾
28	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	24	23¾	23¾
13	Mo Pac gen 5s '75	7¾	7¾	7¾
31	Mont Pow 3½s '66	88½	87¾	88¼
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	102	102	102
7	Mor & Essex 5s '55	89¼	89	89
8	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	87¼	87¼	87½
9	MorAriBasnez½s2000	71½	70	71½
2	Nassau El 4s '51	25	24½	24½
16	Nat Dairy Pr 3½ ww	99½	99¼	99½
45	Nat Dist Pr 4½s'48	103	102¾	103
7	Nt RR Mex 4s '51 and	21½	21½	21½
8	Nat Steel 4s '65	107	107	107
1	N Eng T&T 4½s'61B	121	121	121
3	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	NO Texas&P 5½s'54	99	98½	98½
33	NYC rfg 4s 2013	78¾	78¼	78¼
1	NYC 4½s 2013A	71	71	71
20	NYC cn 4s '98	83¾	83½	83½
41	NYC 3½s '52	85¾	85	85
46	NYC&HR 4½s '2013	70½	70½	70½
6	NYC & HR 4s '42	43¼	43¼	43¼
2	NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	79	78¾	78¾
3	NY ChiaStL 5½s'74A	77¾	77¾	77¾
3	NY Conn 4½s'53	85	85	85
8	NY Dock Co 5s '28	48¾	48¾	48¾
1	NY Dock 5s '38 ct	44	44	44
11	NYG E HLP 3s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
11	NYNHaH cn 6½ '48	123	122½	122½
3	NYNHaH 4s '56	32¾	32¾	32¾
1	NYNHaH 4s '56	32¾	32¾	32¾
1	NYNHaH 4s '67	32¾	32¾	32¾
1	NYNHaH 4s '67	32¾	32¾	32¾
1	NYNHaH 3½s'47	30	30	30
1	NYNHaH 3½s'47	30	30	30
1	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	5	5	5
1	NY Steam 3s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
11	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	NY Tel 4½s '39	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	NY Tel 3½s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
36	NY Wa&Bost 4½s'46	101	101	101
36	Nor Am Co 5s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s'47	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Nor Am Ed 1st 5s'80	103¾	103¾	103¾
36	Nor Pac 4s '97	99¾	99¾	99¾
20	Nor Pac 4s '97 D	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	69	68¾	68¾
2	Okla G&E 5½s '42	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	Ore-Wash R&N 4s '61	71½	70	71½
24	Otis Steel 6s '41	87¾	87¼	87¾
7	Pac Gas & E 4½s '39	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Pac G & E 5½s '42	107¾	107¾	107¾
10	Pac T&T 5½s '66C	84½	83½	83½
10	Pac T&T 5½s '55	84½	83½	83½
10	Pac Tel&Tel 5½s'37	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	Park Pier 5½s '47	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Penn Dix 4s '41 J	99¾	99¾	99¾
15	Penn Ohio&Del 4½s'77	101½	101½	101½
15	Penn P & L 4½s '81	101½	101½	101½
1	Penn Pow & Lt 4½s'81	101½	101½	101½
1	Penn Co 4s '63	101½	101½	101½
13	Penn RR gen 4½s'65	112	112	112
11	Penn RR 4½s deb '70	112	112	112
1	Penn RR gen 4½s'81	111½	111½	111½
1	Penn RR gen 4½s'84	111½	111½	111½
1	Penn RR 3½s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
55	Penn RR 3½s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	Penn Mary 4½s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
27	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	101½	101	101½
4	Phil Balt&Wash 4s'43	106¾	106¾	106¾
13	Phila Co 5½s '53	101½	101½	101½
18	Phil Elec 3½s '67	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Phil Elec 5s '72	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Phil Read C&I 5s '42	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Phil Read C&I 5s '73	104¾	104¾	104¾
20	PCC&StL 4½s'77A	113½	113½	113½
5	PCC & StL 4½s'77	113½	113½	113½
1	PCC & StL 4½s'63 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
20	Portsl Gen El 4½s'60	110¾	110¾	110¾
7	Purity Bak 5½s '58	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Reading 4½s '97 A	94½	94½	94½
13	Rem Rand 4½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
14	Republic Steel 4½s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Republic Steel 4½s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Revere C & E 4½s'53	104¾	104¾	104¾
9	Richfield Oil 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	104¾	104¾	104¾
11	Rio Gr W 1st 4s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	R I Ark & L 4½s'34	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	Safeway Strs 4s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
16	St L IM & S 4s R&G'33	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	St L S F R 4s '50 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	St L S F R 4s '50 ctf	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	St L S F 4½s '50 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	St L S F 4½s '50 A ct	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	St L S W rfg 4s '89	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	St L S W rfg 5s '89	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	SA & A L Pas 4s '43	104¾	104¾	104¾
15	Seab A L cn 4s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
9	Seab A L 4½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Sea A L rfg 4s '59	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	104¾	104¾	104¾
24	Shell Un 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Simmons 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Skelly Oil 4s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	So Cal Gas 4s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	So Pac 4½s '81	104¾	104¾	104¾
24	So Pac 4½s '68	104¾	104¾	104¾
35	So Pac 4½s '69	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	So Pac rfg 4½s '69	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	So Pac ctf 4s '49	104¾

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KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

CRANFORD

Interior Decorator
S. F. SMITH
25 years with McGibbon & Co.
Draperies, Slip Covers, Venetian Blinds, Broadloom Carpets
Tel. Cran. 6-0868
303 Orange Ave., CRANFORD, N. J.

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4571
8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Colonial Home
W. N. KNAPP & SONS
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-5131

Happy
Holiday Greetings
to all of our friends from
The Dainty Deb Shoppe
84 No. Walnut St. Or. 5-9750
Sweets Snacks
Salads Delicacies
FOR HOLIDAY ENTERTAINING

North Arlington Food Shop
29 No. Arlington Ave. Or. 3-5080
INDIVIDUAL WASHING makes 5-HOUR LAUNDRY SERVICE practical and economical to you. Try our FAMILY and PERSONAL LAUNDRY WORK.
For delivery service phone Or. 4-7578
BOND LAUNDRIES
317 MAIN ST., Opp. East Orange Station
Cash and Carry will save 20%

Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
OR. 3-7136 63 N. Munn Ave.

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
63 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

E. H. VANDIVER
Extends
Sincere and Cordial Greetings for
A Joyous Christmas and a Bright and Happy New Year
38 NO. ARLINGTON AVE. OR. 3-9571

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1344 Night Phone Orange 4-1080

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP

Select your personalized Christmas Cards Now
Special Cards of interest to Monitor Readers.
Open Evenings until 8:30
15 S. Harrison Street Or. 4-0509

NEW JERSEY

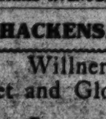
ELIZABETH

KLEIN'S
Are Now Showing a Complete Line of Fall-Winter Coats and Dresses
Open Evenings
1129 Elizabeth Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

Brownfield's Bakery
In Expressing Gratitude for Your Patronage, We Extend
Christmas Greetings
PHONE EL. 2-1412
718 MORRIS AVENUE ELIZABETH

HACKENSACK

Willner's
Corset and Glove Store
Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie.
171 Main Street HACKENSACK
2 West Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

M. & T. Esso Service

Rte. 9 Between Fairly Rd. and Summit Ave
WILLIAM THOBURN, Prop.

HOBOKEN

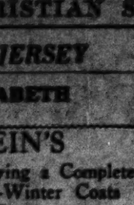
For Christmas Gifts
Give Beautiful Flowers
or select something from our new Gift Shop
GRULICH & SONS
TWO STORES
816 Washington Street 3822 Bergenline
Hoboken, N. J. Jersey City, N. J.

IRVINGTON

We Extend
Season's Greetings
to Our Many Friends and Patrons
Pullman Beef Co.
1035 SPRINGFIELD AVE.
Phone Essex 3-9325

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY

• Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Wishes you a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year
Everything available for your Christmas dinner. Turkey and cranberries, vegetables and fruits of all kinds; puddings and mincemeat, candies and nuts, and all fancy table delicacies.
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

Save the Sales Tax
Buy in New Jersey
New Portable Typewriters
With Backspacer now $39.50
Orange Typewriter Co.
192 Main St. Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bogart & Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MARKER'S
FOR
Holiday Pies and Cakes
Caramels—Mints—Fruit Cakes
504 Valley Road, Upper Montclair

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S WILLOW ST. MO 3-4048

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
We Carry Silver by
Kirk Watson
Gorham Rogers, Lunt
Towle & Bowlan
and Others
Clairidge Theatre Building
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR
Tels.: MOnt. 2-0510—MOnt. 2-7734

Henry F. Goepfert, Inc.
Warehouse and Distributor for the
B. F. GOODRICH CO.
GOODRICH TIRES — BATTERIES —ACCESSORIES—SOCONY VACUUM PRODUCTS — MOBILGAS—MOBILOIL
Bloomfield Ave. and Orange Road

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Gifts Furniture
Always a splendid variety of useful items at reasonable prices
DAWTON'S LTD.
28 So. Park St. Montclair

Freytag and Anderson
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

P. J. YOUNG
Dry Goods Company
New Brunswick, N. J.
Young's for Quality

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1600 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORGE
Morrell Bros., Inc.
Washing Machine Sales and Repair Service on all Electrical Appliances.
49 North Day St. OR. 3-7777

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Carried in Orange by the Store for Better Shoes
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET

Traflets
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
TEL. OR. 3-8624
Cor. South Essex Ave. and Central Ave.

Phone Orange 3-0700
Holiday Flowers and Plants
Olsen's Hollywood Floral Shoppe
87-89 Main St., near Oakwood Ave.

L. DIAMOND
Holiday Dresses Suits and Coats
Priced to suit you
211 Main St. Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Waterman Fountain Pens, Toys, Games
21 Vose Ave. S. O. 2-1656

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table

ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
589 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

BURCKHARD & VOIGT
Give Candy for Christmas
Whitman, Schrafft's and Berkeley Chocolates
20 Broadway Passaic 2-0156

Abbott's Dept. Store
GIFTS
for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN
Main Avenue Passaic, N. J.

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
48 BROADWAY, Near Main

OTTO FISCHER
Stationers and Printers
A Fine Selection
PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Order Now
6 Smith Street Sher. 2-3412

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Bank by the Clock"
The STATE TRUST Company
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

TEPPERS
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Emil Gehm
REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
79 Teaneck Road Hack. 2-6314
Property Management
Tel. Hack. 2-0067

Carr's Clean Coal
COKE FUEL OIL
At Lower Prices

WIEBE'S FOOD SHOP
"Fancy Groceries at Reasonable Prices"
WE DELIVER
247 Teaneck Rd. Hack. 2-6445

A. J. VOLK CO.
Morticians since 1885
THE COLONIAL HOME
Teaneck 6-0202
MORTUARY
Hoboken 3-0820
205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009

Henry C. Ludewig
HARDWARE PAINTS
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
"10% Discount on all Norge Merchandise"

RIDGEWOOD

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE CO., Inc.
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV MITTAG

JERRY'S
SEA FOOD MARKET
Our Motto, "Real Quality"
Fresh Fish and Sea Food Daily
Clam Chowder Every Friday
Phone orders delivered promptly.
30 Prospect St. Phone R. 6-0873

RUTHERFORD

WERNER'S
appreciates your patronage and extends Hearty Season's Greetings to all
5-7 Sylvan Street RU. 2-1178

SUMMIT

CENTRAL MARKET
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Meats and Sea Food
FREE DELIVERY
Summit 6-1116-7-8 386 Springfield Ave., SUMMIT

TEANECK

Cheery Wreaths in All Sizes
Table Centerpieces
All Kinds of Christmas Plants
OSMAR EICKHOFF
Cedar Lane Tea. 6-7070

"Give Practical Gifts for Christmas"
WM. LUDEWIG
HOUSEFURNISHINGS GLASS
HARDWARE PAINTS
319 Queen Anne Rd. Tea. 6-4991

WESTFIELD

Brunner's
JEWELERS & OPTICIANS
208 BROAD STREET · WESTFIELD, NJ
Dependable Jewelers, Opticians
SINCE 1900

Meet Me at
KLINGERS MARKET
70 Elm Street
Specials Each Week
Meats · Poultry · Groceries
Fruits · Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2-2640

Westfield Flower Growers
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Near Nomahegan Park
Flowers From Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion
TEL. WESTFIELD 3-3850
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

PETER KRUP
23 ELM STREET
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S
Tailoring and Furrier Cleaning and Pressing
Tel. 2-3661

Kirks Service Station
SOUTH AVE. AND DRAKE PLACE
WE 3-1435 WESTFIELD, N. J.
Texaco Products
Any Car Greased 50 Cents
Washing 95 cents

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Barrett
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 3-2188

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

A Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year
MRS. EMILE DE PUY
of
Westfield Manor and Swan Beauty Shop
Phone Westfield 2-0668

The Alice Kind Shoppe
Dresses and Coats
404 Tremont Avenue Westfield, N. J.

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS MILK
SERVING NOW IN WESTFIELD
205 East 54th St. Phone
Opp. City Hall Plfd. 6-6362
PLAINFIELD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal - Lumber - Millwork
Mason Materials - Hardware
Paint

WEST NEW YORK

Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive
L. J. Rad
BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 Hamilton St., Allentown

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ALTOONA

WOODWORTH'S
1115 Twelfth Street
We Always Consider It a Pleasure to Serve You
"Furnish Your Home from Cellar to Dome"
Wolf's Furniture Store
1501-03 ELEVENTH AVE.
other stores in Pennsylvania at
Bellefonte, Tyrone, Phillipsburg, Ebensburg, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Barnesboro

BETHLEHEM

Men Appreciate Good Cheese
Unusual Gift Boxes
6 Selected Varieties From 6 Leading Countries
$1.49
Ference's Cheese Shoppes
Over 70 Varieties of Imported and Domestic
CHEESE
71 West Broad St., Bethlehem, Pa.
925 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
1010 North 3rd St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Come to the
Northern Supply Co.
Trees, Wreaths, Holly, Lights and Accessories
RUDOLPH ASHMAN PAIGE BALLARD
25 East Broad St., Bethlehem, Pa.
TELEPHONE 4760

CHESTER

HARRIS & LEONARD
TIRE RETREADING
New Tire Safety Mileage
PHONE 2-9387
1301-05 NINTH ST., CHESTER, PA.
DEALER BUSINESS INVITED

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chas. O. Johnson & Sons
924 Peach Street
Announce
THEIR AFTER CHRISTMAS CLEARANCE SALE
Everything Reduced in Price
All Winter Coats, Suits and Dresses to Be Sold Regardless of Cost.
All Guaranteed Fur Coats to Be Sold at Reduced Prices.
NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN GOOD MERCHANDISE CHEAP
The Sale Starts December 27, 1937

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-126 West Tenth St.
The Treasure House of Gifts For Christmas

Tryst, Boycott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Dec. 26th Starts Sale Women's Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats

HARRISBURG

Phone 6556 Artistic Repairing
STEGER BROTHERS
Masters in
Modern and Antique Furniture Refinishing and Upholstering
321 Broad St., Harrisburg, Penna.

Hughes Drapery Shop
See Our Complete Line of
Gifts for Christmas
also for Prizes, Interior Decorations and Gifts.
231 N. 2ND ST., HARRISBURG
PHONE 36138

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
Model
1210 No. Third Street Telephone 2-4206

Phone 2-3136
STANLEY R. LINGLE

Florist
Flowers by Wire to all parts of the world
933 N. 3rd St., Harrisburg

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Ye Ladye Shoppe
7 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore
Hosiery, Lingerie, Corsets
OPEN EVENINGS

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
Parkdale Market
Everything for the Table

KARP
Cleaning - Dyeing
We do our own cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

gifts
for christmas
book-ends handkerchief cases
lamps boudoir pillows
pottery sachets
gift wrapping service
marie k. leonhardt
415 York road ogontz 3760

PHILADELPHIA

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 N. Front Street
Rec. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop
209 W. CHELTEN AVE
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective

Open Wed. and Fri. Eves Phone Ger. 8813

THE KING PRINT SHOP
Lecture Cards and Invitations
6912 State Road
Philadelphia, Pa. Mayfair 2945

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7643
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.
ST. LAWRENCE Elmhurst MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
939-945 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."
A World's Fair of GIFTS
will satisfy your every Christmas need
POMEROY'S

SCRANTON

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

C. M. DARLING
ART SHOP
SCRANTON LIFE BLDG
Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing

SEWICKLEY

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED IN 1874
Imported and Domestic Good Things to Eat
SPECIALTIES
Distributor of The Famous Line of "FERNDELL QUALITY FOODS"
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Heinz Products
Cresca Products
Crosse & Blackwell Products
Premier Brand Canned Fruits and Vegetables
Imported Biscuits—Huntley & Palmer
Peek Frean's Genuine English Biscuits
Imported and Domestic Cheese of all Kinds
Imported Sardines
Old Monk Olives and Olive Oil
Hors D'Oeuvre Specialties
Caviar, Anchovies, Capers, Truffles
Pate De Foie Gras, Fish Pastes
Tea Garden Preserves, Jams and Jellies
"Our Own" Brand Mayonnaise and Sandwich Spread
Peterson's Specialty Wafers
Eatsum Wafer Cups, Swedish Milk Wafers
Canape Wafers
Jones Dairy Farm Sausage (in season)
Jones Dairy Farm Bacon
Beech-Nut Bacon
Candies:—Maillard's Fancy Chocolates and Bon-Bons
Schrafft's Luxuro Chocolates
Foss's Cynthia Sweets
"Campney's Family Package" of Assorted Chocolates
We sell only the best and guarantee everything. If found otherwise, please return at once.
1425 BEAVER ST.
Tel. Sewickley 1404 to 1408

SWARTHMORE

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

BUILDERS
Alterations and Repairs Painting
GEORGE GILLESPIE & Co.

Get a Schick Shaver for comfort, economy and service
Authorized Dealer
MICHAEL'S College Pharmacy

GIFTS — TOYS
WRAPPINGS
C. M. MARSH UTILITY SHOP
19 SO. CHESTER ROAD

Join Our
Purpose Club
Swarthmore National Bank and Trust Company
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.

UPPER DARBY

The Collins Store
Remember the Home this Christmas
Novelty Furniture, Gift Wares
Lamps, Pottery, Crystal
111 FAIRFIELD AVE.
Open evenings Boulevard 443

For
GOOD FOOD
Dine at SHERRY'S
MARKET AT 69TH ST.
UPPER DARBY, PA.

Toys—Toys—Toys
JONAS TOY SHOP
7023 West Garrett Road
Open Every Evening
UPPER DARBY, PA.

THE ORIGINAL YARN SHOP
107 Fairfield Ave.
We teach you to make Knitted and Crochet Garments. See our specials in Silk Slips and Hosiery.
E. Erickson and E. Frets

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

THE captain of the Italian liner "Saturnia"—whose name, Hrcglich, isn't Italian at all—recalls that he made his first voyage from Trieste to Boston 30 years ago on a 4000-ton freighter. He arrived at Boston in a blizzard. The port officials wanted to

Boston Bound

know what cargo he carried. They laughed when he said: "Beans." He didn't know why until they told him the story of carrying coals to Newcastle. Then he laughed.

Commandante Hrcglich has been plying the same route for 30 years, but his cargo has changed—now it's tourists instead of beans. But he still likes his "Boston baked."

* * *

AN American tourist abroad who has suffered much from guides who profess to know English, but do not use it if they do know it, recalls that he had a guide pointed out to him in Canton who could speak English. But when he went over to him he found that he was just saying over and over again: "One, two, three, four, five; one, two, three, four, five" ad infinitum. That being a lot more English than most of the other Chinamen knew, they had been duly impressed and had thought it was enough.

* * *

"THESE peaches come from the Duce's province," said the headwaiter of a smart restaurant in Rome. They were nice peaches, all right, and we liked them—even if they had come from California.

* * *

THE boys refuse to dive for pennies thrown overboard from the big liners at Algiers. They want silver—evidence of the high cost of living and diving!

* * *

WILL somebody please tell the English cooks not to put mint in our peas? This is the wail of a good many Americans who don't like the concoction at all, at all. To their minds the only reason for the combination is that both peas and mint are green. And is that a reason?

* * *

IT was a bit odd in Prague (Praha) to see the Czech twists on familiar names, such as "Sira Kingsleye Wooda," "Buldoka Drummonda," and "Heather Angelova." "Gary Cooper" was used as is. But almost every other name gets something tacked onto it, to make it sound right.

* * *

AN American high-seas voyageur was approached by a passenger who remarked with considerable force: "Hey, you—you're in my deck chair!"

Mr. Deckchair

And the smart-aleck is said to have replied: "Oh, I don't mind. I'm that democratic!" E. B. H.

(Humorous experiences in foreign travel are welcomed by the editor.)

Pursuit of Happiness

To look fearlessly upon life; to accept the laws of nature, not with meek resignation, but as her sons, who dare to search and question; to have peace and confidence within our souls—these are the beliefs that make for happiness.—Maeterlinck.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'A Relic of Deborah

It is recorded in Judges, chapter four, that when Deborah the prophetess urged Barak to do battle with Sisera and the forces of the Canaanites, Barak succeeded in collecting an army of 10,000 men; and with this force he and Deborah ascended Mount Tabor, which commands an unrivalled view of the plain of Esdraelon on which Sisera's men were encamped. Acting once more on the advice of Deborah, Barak led this army down the mount at the time appointed, and before long the victory over the Canaanites was complete.

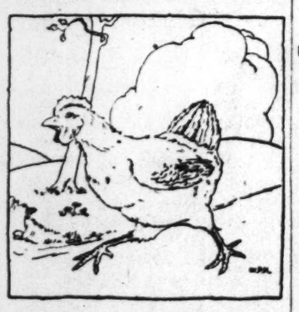
It is of interest to note that the Arab village of Dabburiya on the lower slopes of Mount Tabor still perpetuates, though in a slightly altered form, the name of the warlike Amazon who "judged Israel" in those early days (cf. Judges 4:4); and who encouraged the somewhat timid Barak to make a bold attack (verses 8 and 14).

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Chickens' Heads Move Backward And Forward When They Walk?

The reason for the movements of a chicken's head when walking is the same as our reason for swinging our arms as we walk—to help keep balance.

You have probably noticed how a person teetering on a brink will wave his arms wildly in an effort



to keep from falling. A chicken on a perch, if given a sudden push, will flap her wings in much the same way.

However, under ordinary conditions, when the chicken is wandering happily about the farmyard, her wings (which correspond somewhat to our arms) are folded tightly to her sides. In this position, the wings do not help the hen to keep her balance when walking. So, instead of waving her wings, she moves her head back and forth in time with her marching feet.

What They Say

Speed Note

"I do not mind who holds the records so long as they are held by Britons."—Sir Malcolm Campbell.

A Poor Start

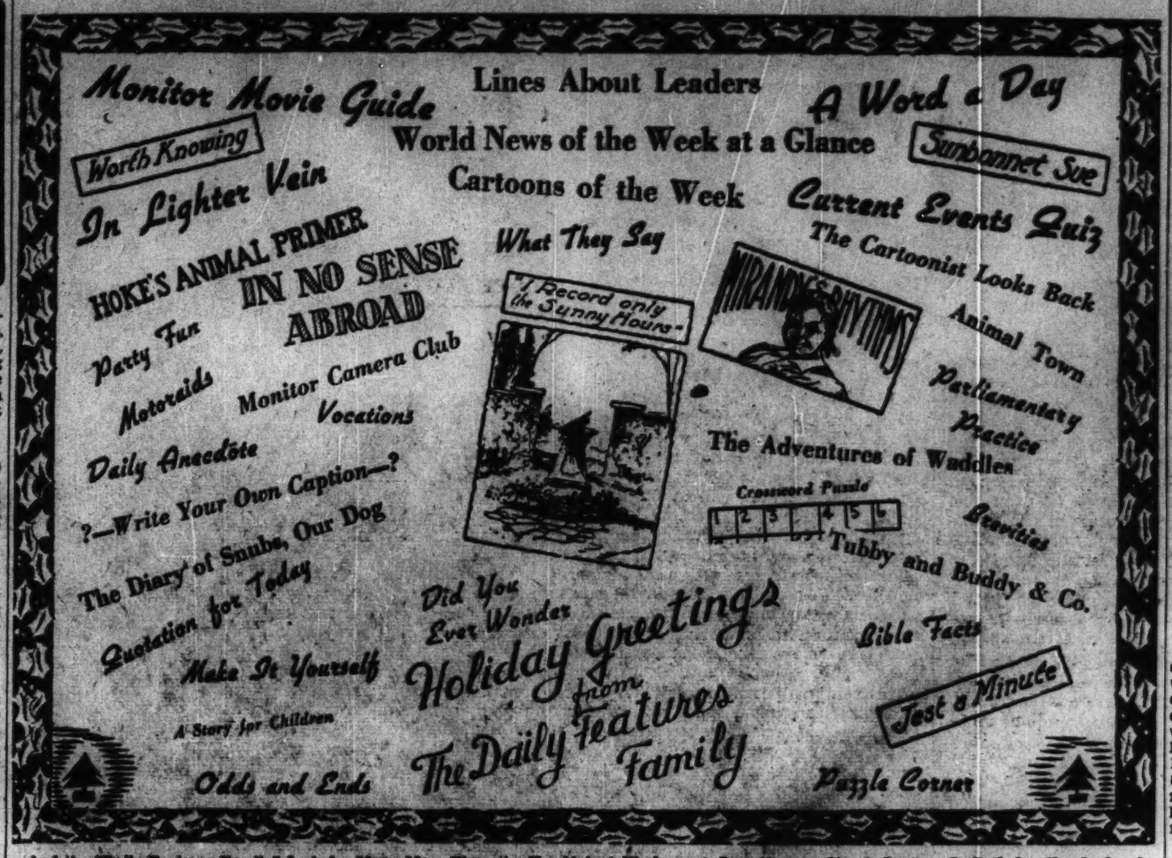
"I should have been much more decently brought up if my parents had been too poor to afford servants."—G. Bernard Shaw.

A Dictator Has His Troubles

"Most dictators come to grief over the selection of ministers. They either select mediocrities or become jealous and afraid."—The Very Rev. W. R. Inge.

Take the Profit Out of War

"Let us prolong peace by making war unremunerative rather than by offering to aggression the greatest booty that has been offered since the time of Alexander."—Harold Nicolson, M. P.



And the "Daily Features Family" Includes Many More Than the Handful of Workers at One Norway Street, Boston; It Includes Hundreds of Readers—Co-Workers—Whose Contributions to the Various Features Are Making the Page What It Is. (May Their Tribe Increase!)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Scrapbooks

A friend of mine who needed money for a school wardrobe conceived the idea of offering her scrapbooks, made of clippings from The Christian Science Monitor, to offices. At 50 cents each, many were bought for use in reception rooms, for patients to read while waiting. For children who accompany their parents, she had scrapbooks of "Snubs," "Waddles," "Tubby and Buddy & Co." and stories from the Children's Page. One practitioner found the scrapbook of "Vocations" especially helpful in giving ideas for supply.

The friend pasted the clippings neatly on typewriter paper; and for the covers, she used cardboard covered with attractive wallpaper. She was careful to put on the front page that the clippings were taken from the Monitor. She found a great demand for them, and earned enough to buy a complete new wardrobe. —M. G., Burlingame, Calif.

Odds and Ends

The Origin

Nearly all varieties of domestic duck trace ancestry to the mallard, the "wild duck of the world."

New Walled City

An ancient Chinese walled city is to be reproduced at a cost of over $1,000,000 for San Francisco's 1939 world's fair.

See What You Buy

German chemists have produced a substitute for the tin can—a container of transparent plastic with top and bottom of tin.

Swiss Roses

Roses growing around Lake Geneva, Switz., are particularly bright because of the alkaline soil of volcanic origin.

Quotation for Today

TEACH me to distinguish between sentiment and sentimentality, admiring the one and despising the other.—ANON.

'Blest Christmas Morn'

Monitor Camera Club From Tom Corgan, Park Ridge, Ill.

Pupils of the Maine Township High School, Park Ridge, Ill., Welcome the Holiday Season With Glad Song

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Alphabet Soup

In this day of "alphabet" activities, this contest furnishes a lot of amusement. Give all present a typed set of the names and tell them that the first letter of each word is the first letter in the name of the person the phrase describes.

Suggested Names

Famous Democratic Ruler (Franklin D. Roosevelt)
Aviation Enthusiast (Amelia Earhart)
Amassed Millions (Andrew Mellon)
Movie Lady (Myrna Loy)
Suffrage Banner Advocate (Susan B. Anthony)
Renowned With Essays (Ralph Waldo Emerson)
Called Lucky (Charles Lindbergh)
The Astonishing Electrician (Thomas A. Edison)
Busy Crooner (Bing Crosby)
Reputable Thespian (Robert Taylor)
American Liberator (Abraham Lincoln)
Esteemed American Poet (Edgar A. Poe)

—Blythe G. S., Amarillo, Texas

Brevities

Toronto Star: A really peaceful country at this time of year is more anxious to provide itself with storm windows than with storm troops.

New Yorker: Mme. Schiaparelli laughingly admits that her latest millinery creation was modelled after a lamb chop. Economic royalists, no doubt, will appear in double sirloins.

U. S. S. Reina Mercedes Galleon: A woman is a person who can hurry through a drug store aisle 18 inches wide without brushing against the piled up tinware and then drive home and still knock off one of the doors of a 12-foot garage.

In Lighter Vein

Perhaps the Pupil Is Right

A city teacher came upon the following "howler" while correcting exercise-books recently:

"Tedium is what the choir sings in church."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Remember, Father?

"That young man stays to an unearthly hour every night, Gladys," said an irate father to his youngest daughter. "What does your mother say about it?"

"Well, dad," Gladys replied, as she turned to go upstairs, "she says that men haven't changed a bit."—Pasadena Post.

Ancient, Not Modern

Aaron approached a market stand on which some questionable-looking fowl were offered for sale.

"What do you sell these for?" he asked the owner.

"I sell them for profits," answered that individual sarcastically.

"Is that so?" said Aaron, in feigned surprise. "I'm glad to know that they are prophets. I took them for patriarchs."—Questor in Methodist Times and Leader.

Lost!

Scene: the lounge of a Belgian cross-Channel steamer, crowded with members of a recent important delegation returning after a highly enjoyable visit to the Continent. A voice suddenly broadcasts in broken English: "Meester So-and-So, M-Pay! (M. P.) . . . Meester So-and-So, M-Pay! (M. P.) He is wanted at ze purser's office at once, to retrieve his lost propriety!"—London Evening News.

Slow Train

The train was one of those cross-country affairs that stop at every station and frequently several times in between.

Toward the end of a very long journey the ticket collector came round the carriages.

"Look here, sir," he said to one of the passengers as he examined his ticket, "that boy is too big to travel half-fare."

"Is he, really?" replied the passenger quietly. "Well, he was small enough when we started."—Tit-Bits.

Such Is Fame

Dorothy McNulty, who was pretty good even before she hit the movies, gets married in Hollywood, and the copyreaders headline the happy event "Farley's Niece Marries."

Which reminds an old remembrer of the time Robert E. Sherwood hitched the first time—long before he was a Pulitzer Prize winner and when he was only managing editor of the old, OLD Life. The account in one newspaper was headed, "Douglas Fairbanks an Usher."—John Chapman in New York Daily News.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'A Word of Appreciation

Boston

A New England woman, returning home by bus after a year's stay in Florida, descended with her fellow passengers for a ten-minute stop at a little wayside town in Pennsylvania. Instead of following the others into the little restaurant, she stepped into the open doorway of the town's small library, next door, drawn irresistibly by a great armful of silvery white peonies lying on a near-by table.

The librarian looked up pleasantly as the stranger entered.

"They don't have peonies like that in Florida," explained the woman. And the little chat that followed was cut off only by the bus signal for departure.

Even after the journey was over, the beauty of those peonies kept coming back to the woman, and she made a little poem for them, copied it upon a penny postal card, and sent it to the librarian, whose name she did not even know.

Presently there came a note in an unfamiliar handwriting: "Many persons tell us, in passing, what a good library we have, for a small town; but we never hear from any of them again. . . . You have made us very happy with your lovely verses; not only myself, but the one who brought them to the library, as well as the friend in whose garden they grew."

All that pleasure for only the cost of a penny postal card!

Christmas Am Comin'!

Oh, Christmas am comin', de lan's full ob joy—
Oh, dis am de time fo' de gal an' de boy!
But I caint help a-feelin', when Christmas draw near,
Dat we all should be chillun dis time ob de year.

An' we could, now an' always, if only we'd feel
Dat only de sweet an' de good things am real.
So let's jes' stop a-frettin' 'bout gif's we're gwine give,
Let's rejoice in de gif's ob de Spirit—an' live!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Daily Anecdote

Balzac's Choice

Balzac's father did not want his son to become a writer, and repeatedly sought to impress upon the young man the troubles and uncertainties of a literary career.

"Do you know," he asked one day, "that in literature a man must be either a king or a beggar?"

"Very well," was the confident reply, "I will be a king!"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Sitting beside an open fireplace, Sarah Orne Jewett, whose quotation forms the basis of today's cryptogram, apparently caught glimpses of summer.

"Z YXW VU STR QVPR OZN NVUWVUW WRUSYM SX VS-NRYQ ZN VQ STR NXLUK XQ NLJJRP PLNSYVUWN ZUK ITVPHVUWN TZK NXJRTXO GRRU NSXPRK ZOZM VU VSN NZH."

Find the Other Boy

Eight boys went hiking. The names of 7 of these boys were Alfred, David, Charles, Arthur, Harold, Henry, and Donald. The name of the eighth boy is hidden in the names of the other seven. The first letter of his name may be found in the name Alfred; the second letter in the name David; the third in Charles; and so on. Find the other boy.

Letter Juggling

Four different 6-letter words may be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

A D E E S T

What Part?

A clerk sold 16¼ yards from a piece of cloth containing 38 5/12 yards. What part of the piece of goods did she sell?

Fun With Homonyms

A Dayton, Ohio, reader shares this list of words. Try filling in a homonym for each word as indicated by the one example given:

1	bear	hare	
2	peak		
3	mail		
4	here		
5	fair		
6	sweet		
7	whole		
8	route		
9	hale		
10	week		

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "A log in the fire was singing gently to itself as if the sound of summer rustlings and chirpings had somehow been stored away in its sap."

Find the Other Boy: Richard.

Letter Juggling: Seated, sedate, teased, adeste.

What Part?: 138/461.

Fun With Homonyms: Bear-hare; peak-peek; mail-male; here-hear; fair-fare; sweet-suite; whole-hole; route-root; hale-hail; week-weak.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ouch....*

By LE PELLEY

NOW THIS WILL BE A GOOD PICTURE, WON'T IT ??
I HOPE SO — DO NOT LEAN SO FAR OVER BACKWARD —
CLICK
THANKS — NOW YOU'RE SURE THIS WILL TURN OUT TO BE A DANDY PICTURE ..... REALLY GOOD LOOKING AND ARTISTIC !!!
NOT ENTIRELY
WHAT? AREN'T YOU SUPPOSED TO BE A GOOD PHOTOGRAPHER ?
I MAY BE A GOOD PHOTOGRAPHER BUT I AM NO MAGICIAN !
From M. MacL. Boston
From E. Smith Needham, Mass.
To answer these inquiries as to what this is all about — simply cut a picture of Tubby out of the comic strip — and then find a hat to put on him! Some very funny ones have come in taken from Monitor Ads and the Magazine Section.
HATS! HATS! HATS! Tubby never saw so many HATS

Animal Town—*Visitors to the Kenya Country*

By DUMMER

I COULD TELL THEM SOME TALL STORIES ABOUT AFRICA
WE ARE ON A GOODWILL TRIP AROUND THE WORLD
WELCOME TO KENYA. I'LL SHOW YOU AROUND
HIP, HIPPO, RAY! FOR THE ANIMAL TOWNERS
THEY ARE SO SMALL THEY MUST BE JUST SAMPLES, FOR ADVERTISING
I DON'T THINK MUCH OF THIS PLACE FOR SHOPPING. I SEE NOTHING MY SIZE AROUND HERE
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR ELEPHANTS WE HAVE THEM
DUMMER
WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS KENYA COUNTRY?
I THINK IT WOULD BE A WONDERFUL PLACE TO START AN EXPRESS BUSINESS, YOU SEE. TRUNKS EVERYWHERE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Special Sessions—A Precedent?

WOULD it be altogether surprising or anomalous if President Roosevelt, who delights in breaking precedents, should turn out to have established one in the matter of special sessions of Congress? This is an interesting subject to speculate upon in the light of the special session just closed.

Summaries of the accomplishments of this five weeks' session do not make it appear an impressive one. Not one of the four major objectives for which Mr. Roosevelt convened it has been attained. Adjournment leaves farm legislation in conference, wage legislation recommitted to the House of Representatives Labor Committee, and regional planning and administrative reorganization not even reported upon. Two other subjects that loomed big for a while, housing and tax revision, fell short of fruition.

Yet to appraise the usefulness of the session in this way is somewhat deceptive. If a man started six houses at once, got two ready for the roof and the others in various stages of construction, it would hardly be said he had done nothing, even though no one of the structures was ready for habitation. The special session undeniably has brought several subjects of legislation farther along than they would have been if the Administration had let everything wait until the beginning of the regular session in January.

During the opening weeks of every session there is a draggy time when most of the work necessarily is being done in committees, when hearings are being held and measures are being formulated for consideration by the House or Senate. These are times when it looks as if nothing is being done, but actually some of the most important work is being carried out. This, plus considerable deliberative activity by the respective chambers, is what has occupied the time of the special session.

When one looks at the political calendar as it has been affected by the Twentieth Amendment it becomes apparent why such special sessions or something of their character are pretty likely to become a fixture in American government for the odd-numbered or non-election years. The sessions of Congress which formerly began on the first Monday in December do not now get under way until early January. This has an advantage in the years immediately following elections in that it brings newly elected instead of holdover representatives into action. But it has the disadvantage of tending to make sessions last about a month longer into the summer.

That delaying tendency can be avoided in the mid-term years if the Congress or at least its key committees can be called back to work for a month or even two or three months in advance of the January session. Congressmen probably would rather work then than in the middle of the following summer when there is campaigning for office to be done.

The question, then, consists mainly of whether it is necessary to call a special session of the whole Congress or whether similar ends could be achieved with less fanfare—and perhaps less confusion and less criticism for the appearance of inaction—by simply having important committees return to Washington in October or November, as they sometimes do now, to hold hearings and formulate proposed legislation.

The difference in cost is not so much as some may suppose. Congressional salaries are all on an annual basis whether Congress is in session or not. The costs of a special session, therefore, are principally those for printing and for mileage allowances. Nevertheless, it might be worth while another year to try calling back only the major committees in the fall or early winter instead of convening a whole special session. That might easily become a more regular and useful practice. Otherwise the nation may see the calling of a special session in October or November of the odd-numbered years become a political habit.

Talking of Fighting

THE French have a proverb to the effect that to talk of love is to make love which may too readily be applied also to talk of war. Rejection of a peace-at-any-price attitude, such as is reflected in the generous and patriotic note from Alf M. Landon to President Roosevelt and in the clear and vigorous reply from the White House, is certainly not to make war. Nor is the statement of Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, that it is time for Japan to show that apologies mean something more than words.

Actually much of this discussion is talk of peace. Mr. Chamberlain said his Government is "still anxious to serve the cause of peace by any honorable means open to us." Mr. Roosevelt said that the United States owes "some measure of cooperation and even leadership in maintaining standards of conduct helpful to the ultimate goal of general peace."

It is plain that Britain and America can still find "honorable means" for maintaining their rights and decent standards of conduct in the Far East. But the spirit as well as the terms of peace must be preserved. They are in the difficult position of trying to reason with the dogs of war. To talk in terms of war may seem the only way to make themselves understood. That is why Mr. Landon rebukes Americans who hurry to say that America will not "fight under any circumstances." That is why there has been talk in Washington of preparing the navy or starting a new arms program.

Now this may be necessary diplomacy. We certainly have little agreement with those who would have America announce a hermit position which honestly matches neither her economic position nor the temper of her people. It would be deceiving other nations to say that the United States will not fight under any circumstances. Yet it is plain that she does not have either national interests or a desire to support law and order in China which would lead her calmly to make war. Yet feeling could be inflamed. Therefore the less talk of fighting the better. The more thought of peace the better.

And thought of peace should be not merely negative—directed to keeping calm and keeping out of the way of trouble. It should be positive—directed to the appeasement of causes of war. In the present diplomatic maneuvers it might well be more in terms of moral and economic measures than in talk of navy preparations and demonstrations. So long as the bomb that sank the Panay could have been made with American scrap iron or bought with American money, talk of war to stop such incidents should be chiefly noticeable by its absence.

Co-ordination for Housing

THE Committee for Economic and Social Progress, comprising a group of socially minded business and professional men in New York, has dispatched a letter to the President sharpening a dull point in the housing debate. They note that in passing House and Senate versions of the new housing law, Congress has largely devoted itself to financial measures, lowering the cost of loans. Tinkering with mortgages, the committee believes, will not of itself build cheap housing:

> Unless we quickly find the formula which will accomplish integrated activity in home building, all our efforts at mortgage reform will be futile. No one can reasonably expect labor to accept wage rate reduction without adequate guarantees of continuity of employment. This can only come when there are adequately capitalized home building companies to give integrity to labor contracts. No one can reasonably expect manufacturers to give prices based on mass production unless they have the security of customers with credit. And by the same token, no one can expect adequate capital investment and sound management when local communities, labor and other factors prevent profitable management.

The members of the committee know whereof they speak; they have themselves acquired copious experience by sponsoring the Buckingham project at Arlington, Va., which built more units in all probability than any other private project this year. Their recommendations can only be echoed with cries of "Hear, hear!" The rumble of the conveyor belt, the mass output of tailored, adaptable wall, floor and decoration units for the new inexpensive housing, wait on the conference of finance, management and labor to be summoned when the housing bill is passed.

Everything in Its Place

PEOPLE ought to know what the Oxford University Press have done. They have gone and published a bifurcated cook-book. It is in two volumes: one a lady's, or parlor, copy; the other the cook's, or kitchen, edition.

The parlor volume is gaily decorated with drawings. It has anecdotes, discussions of food, and as the publishers say, "all the little extra things." The kitchen volume is stolid and heavy—in the publishers' own words, it is "sedate and practical." Every recipe is similarly numbered in each volume, so the lady in the parlor has only to write down her desired numbers on a slip of paper and the cook in the kitchen can identify them in her copy.

Now, this strikes us as all wrong. First, it is undemocratic. What of Madame whose deft fingers attend to their own cooking? Is she to consult her boudoir copy at ease and in maraboa fur on her chaise longue, and then use the utilitarian volume only in the kitchen? Second, it reverses things. We submit that cook ought to have the volume containing all the gaiety, color, light, anecdotes, and what not, rather than the one that is exclusively heavy and "practical." It is much more important that cook be amused and happy as she produces her creations; Madame can read "Punch." But it will be simple for the lucky owners of the new treatises, which are austerely called "The Finer Cooking," to exchange volumes. Cook's may well go to the boudoir; Madame's to the kitchen. Then perhaps a new day will have dawned for British cooking.

American Argonaut

Book News of the Day

ANY American whose lifetime spanned the years from Andrew Jackson to Theodore Roosevelt is bound to have a tale worth the telling; if he was keenly intelligent, aggressive, with a roving disposition, a knack for leadership, and a genius for getting into the thick of things, his story demands an audience. Gen. Isaac J. Wistar was such a man; yet his posthumous AUTOBIOGRAPHY (Philadelphia: The Wistar Institute Press. $5) was written for the eyes of his kinsmen only, and respect for his wishes, as indicated in his will, has kept it sealed for thirty-two years.

Born in 1827 of a prosperous Pennsylvania Quaker family, fairly well educated, he began shifting for himself in the Pennsylvania backwoods at seventeen. On the discovery of gold in California, he went west by the Overland Trail in company with a group of young men like himself. In California he was in turn miner, trapper, hunter, sailor, speculator, muleteer and promoter. He roved all over the coast and mountain country, traversing mountain torrents and snow-filled passes, braving hostile Indians and even more dangerous white outlaws. In each of his ventures he made small fortunes, and it is clear that only his restlessness kept him from permanent prosperity. But he lost each stake through Indians, storm, the treachery of partners and friends, or poor judgment. At one time he sank to the level of a beachcomber at Panama City.

* * *

He seems to have had a genius for friendship, and a gift for recognizing sterling qualities in others. A display of courage during the Vigilante troubles won him the friendship of a substantial San Francisco lawyer; he took up the study of law, was admitted to the California bar, and was prospering in that calling when homesickness took him back to Philadelphia for a visit. Home proved attractive and he was just beginning to build up a practice when Fort Sumter was fired on.

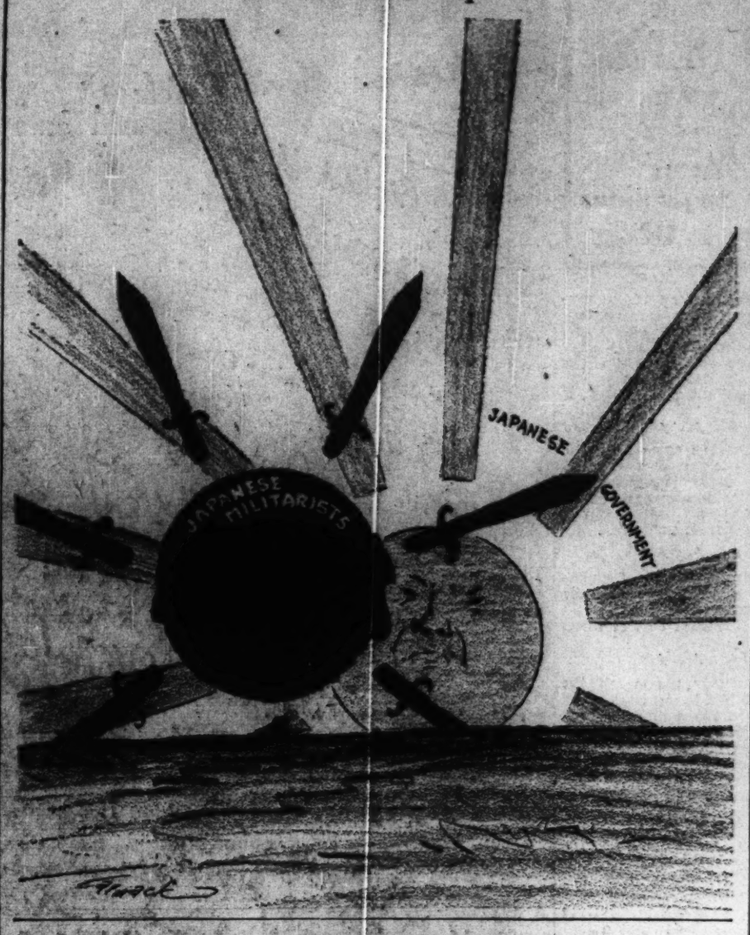
He raised, largely at his own expense, the first regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers (afterward enrolled as the 71st), one of the most famous fighting units in the army, the one which broke Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. He fought with this regiment at Ball's Bluff, where he was wounded three times. He was promoted to brigadier-general, was wounded again at Antietam; he was in command of the Eastern District of Virginia, headquarters at Yorktown, where he cleaned up conditions, whipped a brigade into shape, and for a while commanded a division. One reads between the lines that his bold honesty in dealing with his superior officers may have retarded his advancement. He had only contempt for politicians; and he said so. He seems to have thought very little of Grant and Sherman; he quarreled openly with Generals O. O. Howard and B. F. Butler; he admired Sedgwick and, rather unexpectedly, McClellan.

* * *

In 1864 he resigned his commission, apparently because of his wounds, and went into business. His shrewdness, courage and cool judgment won him the necessary backing in financial circles, and he soon became wealthy. He was interested in a number of canals, and finally became president of the consolidated interests known as the Pennsylvania Canal Company.

The story of his western trip is especially valuable, since it consists of extracts from his diary and affords a fine insight into actual conditions on the emigrant trails; and his evidence on certain moot questions concerning the campaigns in northern Virginia cannot fail to interest students. But the whole story is as fascinating as a Buffalo Bill-Boys in Blue-Horatio Alger story. K. C. K.

Threatened Eclipse



Sleigh Bells Passing!

CAN it be possible? I lay down my book, and am immediately transported back to days when bells instead of auto horns startled the stillness of a winter's night. Days of the horse and the cutter. Bells and a buffalo robe.

Grandfather's sleigh bells the most fascinating! In the old chest, I have them yet. I must get them out if only to finger their charm. Almost again I can hear them on Daisy and Nellie, the shining bays. Nellie with a white star on her forehead and a little steadier of the two. Each with a long string of the silvery toned bells belted around her body and making merry music as they sped the dark green sleigh over the hard packed glistening roads. I, a demure youngster, tucked in next my grandfather by the heavy buffalo robe. Grandfather sitting straight, clucking to the horses to quicken their speed. His flowing mustache, icy from his breath. Clear on the sharp air the jingling bells, gaily announcing, "Here we come. Here we come."

Drawing up to the village store, grandfather gets out, hitches the horses at the stone post, blankets them carefully, lifts me out, gets his basket of eggs from their swathings in the back of the sleigh and together we crunch up the steps into the warm low ceilinged store, smelling of kerosene and burning wood.

"How much for eggs?" asks grandfather as he swings the basket up to the counter.

"Eighteen cents in trade," says the round, squat storekeeper, sitting in an old chair by the pot-bellied stove. "Plenty of snow this winter."

Grandfather taking a chair also sits down by the stove. No hurry. Like nothing better than to swap yarns.

I, wandering around the old store, am fascinated with its many different things. So different from the grocery stores where I go with my mother in the city. Eager I stand before the long, narrow glass case with its several boxes and glass dishes containing corrugated sticks of mustard-colored coltsfoot, stubby licorice sticks, gay candy marbles, and best of all, the pink-and-white peppermints which I am sure grandfather will buy me before we leave. So while I wait patiently, I view the horse collars hanging on wooden pegs, the felt boots lying on a shelf, bolts of bright calicoes on another, hams and bags of sausage suspended from the ceiling in the back, fat green pickles in a keg, flour, sugar and milk crackers in deep barrels. Horse whips hanging on racks. A kerosene can waiting on the counter, its spout plugged with a small potato. A yellow cat purring in a chair while a big tortoise-shell comes stretching down from a pile of feed bags. The spotted beagle sniffing at the storekeeper's boots, while his master boasts of the five red fox pelts that are drying in the barn.

Both men talking on and on, until grandfather, as if suddenly remembering my small presence, declares, "Well, sakes alive, guess you want to go home. Here's the orders, Marshall," and he pulls from his pocket a slip of paper on which grandmother has written:

> Ten pounds of sugar,
> Five nutmegs,
> One pound of raisins,
> Package of ginger,
> Two medium-sized lamp chimneys,
> Spool of fifty thread.

The storekeeper bestirs himself. Grandfather buttons up his coat, and with his arms full of packages, he leads the way out. Handing me the bag of peppermints, the storekeeper follows us to the door.

With a dash we are off. The horses seeming to fly on the homeward ride. Their sharp shoes flipping up the snow. The bells chiming faster and faster. Making the twilight ring.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Courts for Drunken Drivers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your contention, in the Monitor editorial titled "Stop-Lights for Drunken Drivers," that conditions demand drastic measures to remedy and curb drunken drivers and those partially under the influence of liquor is not only very timely but one of vital importance.

Having served for several years as a law enforcement officer, four years of which has been in the accident investigation detail of a city police department, I feel that a court known as the twenty-four-hour-day court, which would convene continuously, except Sundays, in all cities of possibly 50,000 population and over, where these intoxicated drivers could be taken directly into court when apprehended, would go a very long way toward lessening this growing menace. Let these justices see and hear what the arresting officer encounters when attempting to arrest these drunken drivers, let them be the object of some of the abusive and vile remarks from the lips of those (who in many instances are unable to get out of their car, without assistance, when overtaken), and these justices' verdicts will be much more severe than suspended sentences and light fines.

This procedure would also be a great relief to many judges who are striving diligently to be just. Not only drunken drivers but all drastic traffic violators could be taken directly into court when apprehended, and having their trial then while all witnesses and evidence are right at hand, there would be less opportunity for false alibis, pressure politics, and many other practices that are an obstruction to justice.

This is not a new procedure. It is being tried in several cities, and has been found very effective in localities where the higher courts have worked in accord with the trial courts and speedily meted out severe penalties.

Surely the Monitor should be highly commended for its diligent and sincere effort to discourage the use of intoxicating liquors. Until the individual is educated to understand that there can be no pleasure in their usage, laws must be enacted and enforced to safeguard the public from those who indulge.

Seattle, Wash. H. C.

Evangeline Again

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some weeks ago, an editorial appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, relating to Emmeline Labiche, and Longfellow's immortal poem, known the world over as "Evangeline"; but, as the actual facts leading up to the writing of this great epic are not seemingly very well known, perhaps a few details may here prove acceptable. When, in the year 1831, Judge Haliburton and his family gave up their fine old residence in Windsor, Nova Scotia, called the Sam Slick House, they moved to South Boston, and were not there long before they joined the congregation of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, where the Rev. Horace Lorenzo Conolly was the incumbent. As it would appear that Conolly was a man of literary tastes, he therefore was glad to meet the famous judge and his wife, both of whom told him much about the Acadians of the Grand Pré and their eventful history, but more particularly, the story of Evangeline's search for her lost lover.

These agreeable conversations, however, were brought to an end by Mr. Conolly resigning his living at St. Matthew's and moving away to Salem, but in so doing, another link was forged in the chain of events which was gradually shaping itself. In afriving in his new surroundings, Conolly was fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of that literary giant, Nathaniel Hawthorne. The two men thus brought together soon began to talk on subjects of mutual interest, and when the life story of Evangeline was at length broached, Conolly found himself in a position to relate to his friend many things which the famous novelist had not previously known, and which so impressed him that he determined to use them as a background for his next book.

Later on, Conolly was invited by Nathaniel Hawthorne to accompany him to Cambridge, there to dine at the Craigie House with the poet Longfellow. This meeting proved a most interesting event. The conversation was, of course, mainly of a literary character, and when the subject of the old Acadians cropped up, it naturally soon led to the question of writing an epic based on the romantic adventures of the beautiful Evangeline, and, as Hawthorne (like his friend, Whittier) was more than willing to leave the work here named in the hands of Longfellow, it came about that "Evangeline" thus saw the light. EDWARD P. SMART

London, Eng.

Chinquapins—Great and Small

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our erudite correspondent from Suncook Valley, N. H., will be interested in learning that what Milo Hix referred to as "chinkypins" could hardly be mentioned in the same breath with the Castanopsis chrysophylla of California, Oregon and Washington.

The chinquapin of the middle and eastern states is Castanea pumila, a shrub or small tree (rarely reaching fifty feet in height), native to Pennsylvania and the intervening states to Florida and Texas.

On the other hand, the Western Chinquapin, or Giant C., is a large, broad-leaf evergreen tree running up to 150 feet in height. Two more dissimilar plants could hardly be imagined than the shrubby, thicket-like chinquapin and the grandiose sculptured masses of the great Castanopsis, the one bare and twiggy in winter, the other always a dark and dignified mass of coriaceous foliage. W. DORR LEGG

Corvallis, Ore.

The Wide Horizon

Radio in International Relations

By David Sarnoff
President of the Radio Corporation of America

[Excerpts From an Address at the "Harvard Guardian" Conference on American Foreign Policy, Cambridge]

"PROPAGANDA" is a word that has been employed so generally and so loosely in recent years that to most people it has ceased to have an exact meaning, if it ever had one.

Whatever the definition, does not the word, as it is commonly understood today, carry with it a strong connotation of disingenuousness? Propaganda wears a wig and false whiskers. Even when it happens to be "the truth and nothing but the truth," it is never quite the whole truth. It withholds essential facts; or it presents opinions labeled as facts; or it disguises its source and intent.

I have listened at many different times to programs originating in every country in Europe. They have given me a great deal of excellent music. But many of them have also given me statements glorifying or condemning political and economic philosophies, creeds, and personages in terms which could not conceivably be employed on the air in the United States. They have presented, as news, statements contrary to fact or discolored by partisanship; and they have omitted from what purported to be news facts of essential importance. By any definition, a good deal of this broadcasting is propaganda and some of it highly objectionable propaganda.

* * *

Most of the international broadcasting that is going on I would describe not as propaganda, but as salesmanship—or perhaps what the advertising men call "institutional advertising." In so far as it presents the native music, literature, and culture of a people, it serves a useful and commendable purpose. In so far as it expounds social, economic, and political doctrines under unmistakable and truthful labels it has some measure of genuine educational value.

There is left in certain cases a residue that is unreliable and deceptive, and it is to the dimensions of this residue that I narrow the meaning of "propaganda." If it could be so narrowed, we would have reduced a fairly common question, "Can nationalistic propaganda be suppressed?" to its simplest terms. The question would become, "Can political demagogues be made to stop telling lies?" and I am afraid the answer is "No!" Lies are told, and truth suppressed, out of fear and weakness—not out of strength. As long as there are governments in the world occupying weak positions either with respect to their own people or to other nations we can look to them for propaganda to which no strong government would resort.

* * *

Let us consider these three [proposed] forms of control, as applied to foreign broadcast propaganda.

Control by the Government. If what is meant is control at the foreign source, our government, of course, could not control that source. If what is meant is the exercise of government police power to forbid the reception of certain foreign programs by our people at home, the answer is that no such control would be tolerated in the United States in times of peace.

Control by Counter-Propaganda. Counter-propaganda hardly constitutes control, although it may serve a useful purpose. Much of the foreign propaganda is actually counter-propaganda, the attempt of one foreign nation to answer the propaganda of another. The diligent shortwave listener who dials around the European stations, and hears conflicting and contradictory interpretations of world news and world politics, soon develops a healthy propaganda immunity.

Control through Education. Here I believe [is] what, in the long run, must prove the best protection against propaganda. Surely education can have no higher function than to teach men and women to distinguish between what is false and what is true. And since education can only be achieved, in any true sense, in a society of free minds, then the highest tribute that can be paid to a democratic form of government is that it preserves the intellectual freedom of the individual. This purpose takes on an added significance at a time when [natural] science and industry are tending more and more to regiment the physical details of our lives. Mass production and chain merchandising tend to standardize our forms of labor, as well as the food we eat and the clothes we wear. Rapid transportation and communication have centralized our activities and rendered many of our localisms obsolete.

* * *

But by the same token our minds have been liberated from a thousand trivial matters, and given a new freedom to examine and choose paths and to blaze unconventional trails. To this freedom the right of free speech, free education, a free press, and a free radio are indispensable.

And I, for one, believe that mankind has reason to rejoice that America has found a new way to tell the story of her free institutions to all the nations of the world.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, DECEMBER 22, 1937

Japan Views the Conflict

By William Henry Chamberlin

WHAT MIGHT BE CALLED the honeymoon period of Japan's invasion of China is over. Trucks that formerly careered recklessly through the streets of Tokyo, filled with shouting reservists, called to the colors, and their friends and relatives, have been stopped by official order, partly to avoid smashups, partly to save gasoline.

The expectation that hostilities would consist of little more than a holiday triumphal procession has vanished. Reports of the conflict, on both the Chinese and Japanese sides, have been as exaggerated and one-sided as such reporting everywhere customarily is; and the Japanese public, with the exception of the small minority that has access to foreign newspapers, hears, of course, only the Japanese version of what is happening.

On the other hand, Asahi, a leading Tokyo newspaper, on two successive days recently reported the names of more than 800 soldiers who had been killed in action. The inability of the Japanese forces, even after weeks of fighting, to dislodge the Chinese from their positions near Shanghai was also brought home when news arrived of Japanese civilians being killed by shells in Hongkew and of fighting in North Szechuen Road. The increasing number of casualties has begun to cast its shadow, especially in some of the smaller provincial towns, where neighborhood ties are closer and the total losses are more swiftly realized. It is more and more being realized that Japan is engaged in the most serious struggle since the Russo-Japanese War.

* * *

But if the exuberance departed, the traditional Japanese qualities of patriotism, endurance, unquestioning obedience to authority, remained. No country in the world, not even the post-war totalitarian states, can excel Japan in training its people in the way they are to act in the event of hostilities. The reservist receives his mobilization notice and reports for duty at the appointed place; his parents receive the visits of neighbors, who offer their congratulations; the troop trains roll out of the stations, seen off by friends and relatives and organized groups of representatives of patriotic associations, simply uniformed school children, white-aproned women members of national defense organizations. The whole mechanism is as regular as the rhythm of the patriotic songs and the waving of the flags which move up and down and sideways as the leader directs.

The predominant Japanese attitude toward the conflict, so far as I have been able to observe, is neither high enthusiasm nor suppressed disaffection, but rather a calm, steady, somewhat fatalistic acceptance of it as something that could not be avoided. Now and then even Japanese reserve revolts against the Spartan pose which etiquette exacts. I know of one Japanese mother of a son who had been called for service who, after receiving with the proper bows and smiles the friends who came, as custom dictates, to congratulate her, burst out in a more intimate circle of friends with a protest against the convention that forced a concealment of her real feelings.

* * *

More characteristic, however, at the present stage of the conflict, is the response to a foreign friend of a Japanese woman whose husband had perished in the

1923 earthquake and whose only son had just been conscripted. To an intimation that life had been made very hard for her the Japanese woman replied: "Yes, but we Japanese don't talk about these things."

It would perhaps be a reasonably safe guess that 85 per cent of the Japanese are doing what they are told to do in the war without any great exaltation, but also without any thought of resistance or disobedience, that 10 per cent have been whipped up to genuine fervor and enthusiasm, while 5 per cent, in strict privacy, are cherishing "dangerous thoughts" about the justice or expediency of the conflict.

Articulate criticism, again, of course, strictly private, is mainly confined to the intelligentsia. That class is in the position of a helpless Cassandra in a good many countries today. In Berlin, Rome and Moscow, as well as in Tokyo, the muted voices of criticism are mainly to be heard among the educated classes.

* * *

On the whole, Japan has taken the first months of conflict calmly. There is no visible popular hatred of the individual Chinese, many of whom still remain in Japan and go about in the streets without fear of molestation.

The absence of anti-Chinese demonstrations in Japan is explained by two factors: the phlegmatic discipline of the Japanese masses, who march and cheer when the authorities instruct them to do so, but are notably lacking in mobmindedness; and the failure of the war, as yet, to impinge deeply on the everyday course of Japanese life.

It is also important to note that Japan has not yet begun to call on its last reserves of popular endurance. The material effect of the war has thus far been mainly limited to the soldiers and their families. And even for the latter fairly adequate provision seems to have been made through payment of part of the soldier's wage or salary by the company for which he worked. This, of course, mainly benefits recruits from the towns; in the country districts the other members of the farmer's household are supposed to carry on the farm as best they can.

"THE MATERIAL EFFECT OF THE WAR HAS THUS FAR BEEN MAINLY LIMITED TO THE SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES"

While the Troops March Forth (See Bottom of Page), Women Gathered From All Parts of Japan Receive Military Training in Tokyo, and High School Students Collect Money to Help Swell the Nation's War Coffers

Acme, Wide World, Paul's Photos

There was perceptible labor unrest in Japan during the first months of the year, manifested in a wave of strikes that resulted mainly from a sharp increase in the cost of living. This, in turn, was attributable to the inflationary effect of a long series of unbalanced budgets.

Since the war broke out there has not been a whisper of labor strikes. Unions have vied with each other to contribute to war funds and loans. If a fairly normal distribution of purchasing power can be maintained, there is no likelihood of abnormal food shortage for the Japanese masses. Japan, with Korea and Formosa, is substantially self-sufficient as regards the staple articles of national diet: fish, rice, beanpaste, home-grown vegetables.

Foreigners and well-to-do Japanese with Western tastes will, of course, suffer inconvenience from the stringent new import restrictions, which are designed to shut out all luxuries and comforts that can be dispensed with, in order to make possible the purchase of war supplies and raw materials without depleting the country's limited stock of gold and foreign exchange. The long list of prohibitions stretches from moving-picture films to cosmetics and from foreign artists to foreign canned foods and bottled beverages. As this affects a small class of people it cannot be expected to lower national morale appreciably.

* * *

A gradual deterioration of the standard of living may be expected to take place as the war goes on. The quality of clothing will become worse as schemes for mixing staple fiber with cotton and wool are carried into effect. Higher prices and heavier taxes will further reduce consumption. But at the present time one cannot foresee as imminent any such sharp and general deprivations as would lead to mass disaffection and seriously hamper the prosecution of the war.

Not only is there no visible ill feeling against individual Chinese; the charged atmosphere which characterized the Japanese attitude toward nationals of foreign powers is less perceptible now than it was during 1931 and 1932. Realizing that Japan has everything to lose and nothing to gain from foreign intervention, the Government has endeavored to avoid sharp recriminations in its official communications with America and Great Britain and also to moderate the tone of the press.

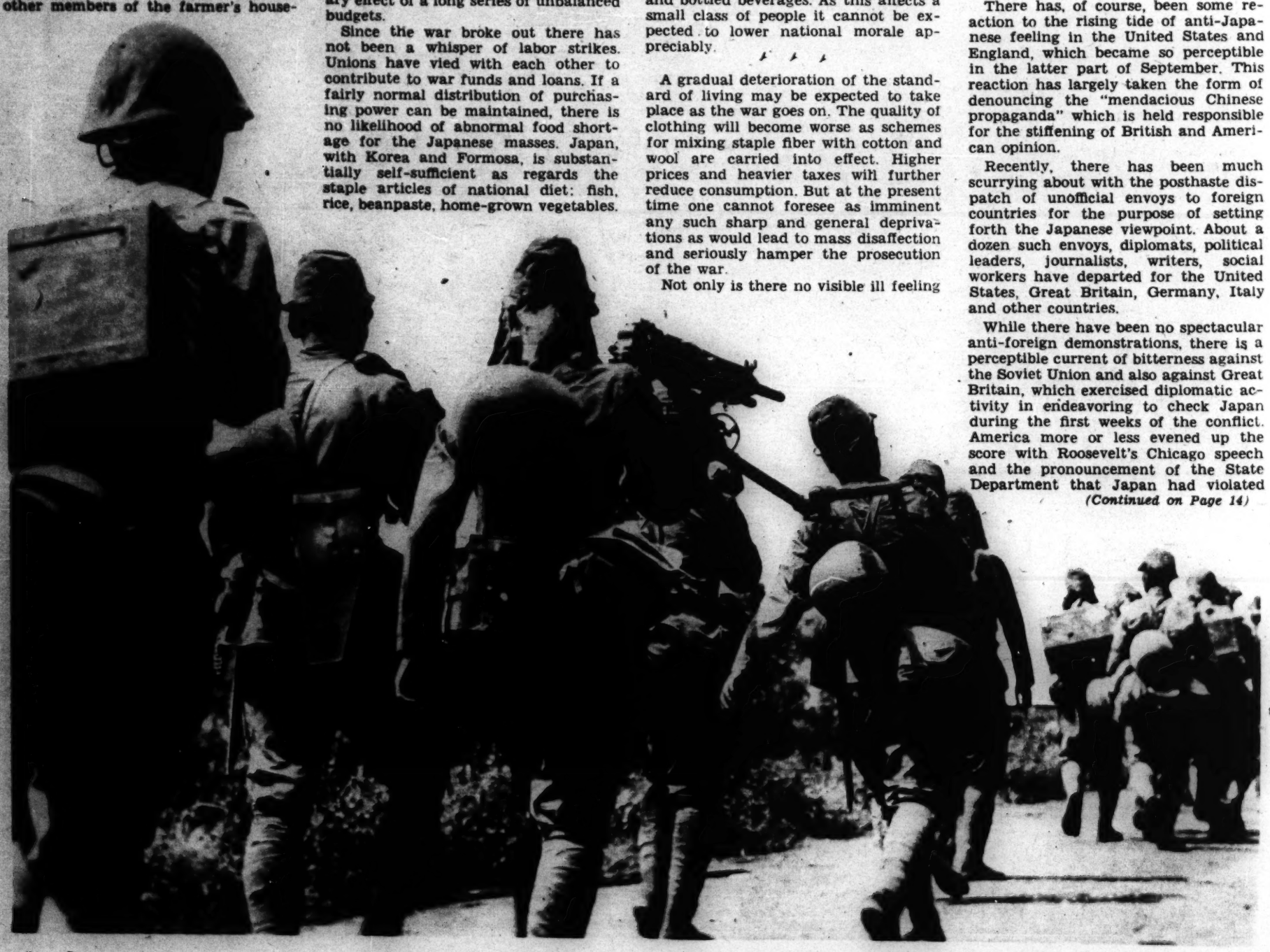
* * *

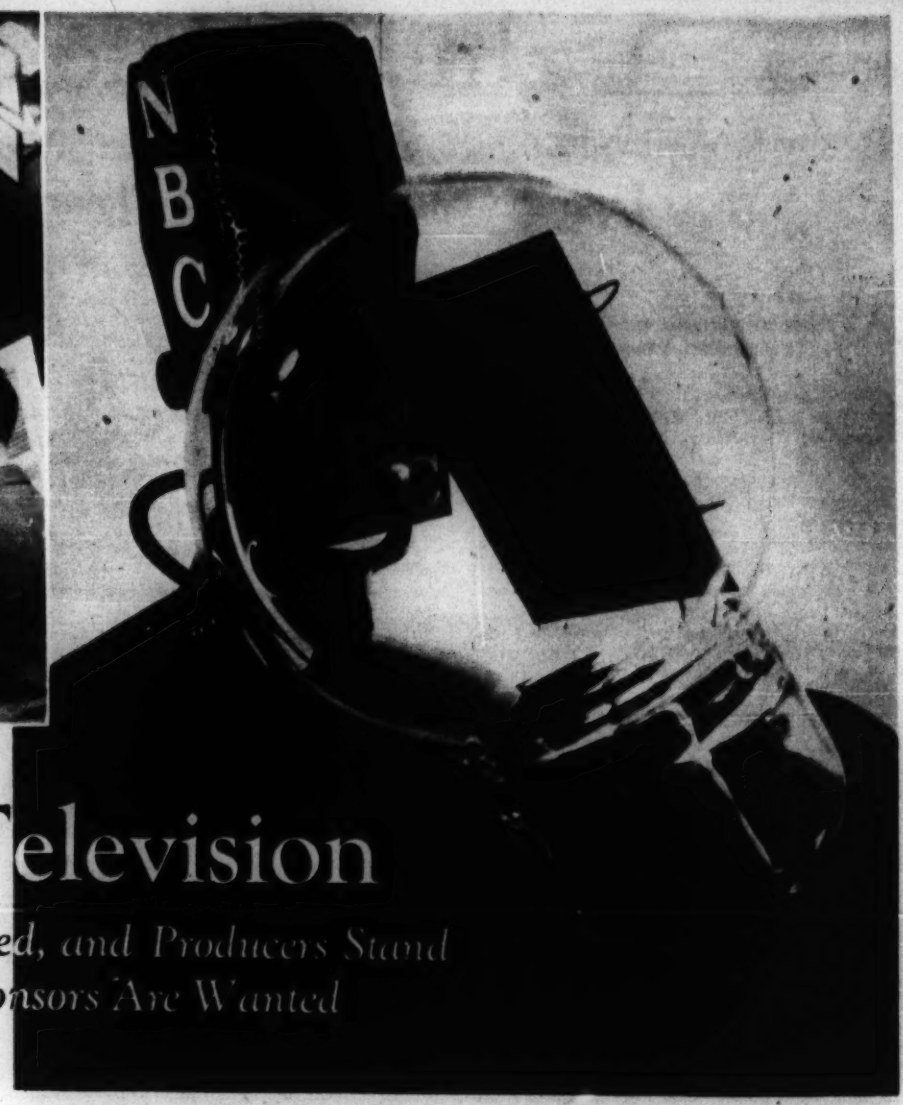
There has, of course, been some reaction to the rising tide of anti-Japanese feeling in the United States and England, which became so perceptible in the latter part of September. This reaction has largely taken the form of denouncing the "mendacious Chinese propaganda" which is held responsible for the stiffening of British and American opinion.

Recently, there has been much scurrying about with the posthaste dispatch of unofficial envoys to foreign countries for the purpose of setting forth the Japanese viewpoint. About a dozen such envoys, diplomats, political leaders, journalists, writers, social workers have departed for the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Italy and other countries.

While there have been no spectacular anti-foreign demonstrations, there is a perceptible current of bitterness against the Soviet Union and also against Great Britain, which exercised diplomatic activity in endeavoring to check Japan during the first weeks of the conflict. America more or less evened up the score with Roosevelt's Chicago speech and the pronouncement of the State Department that Japan had violated

(Continued on Page 14)





STARS OF TELEVISION STUDIOS

Pat, Mike, and Ike Are the Three Who Make Things Go. Pat Is Miss Patience, a Store Dummy, Who Will Pose as Long as the Engineers Want Her to Help Them Study Light Reflection, Color, and Focus. She Is Shown at the Left, Above, Standing Before Ike, That Is, the Iconoscope Camera, in the NBC Television Studio in New York. The Iconoscope Itself Is the Exaggerated Electric Bulb at the Right. It Transforms What It Sees Into Electric Impulses for Transmission. Mike Is Our Old Friend the Microphone, Which Doesn't Miss Much That Is Said to It

The Movies Woo Television

Experts Say Suitable Images Can Be Transmitted, and Producers Stand Ready to Project Their Stars, but Some Sponsors Are Wanted

By Frank Daugherty

WITH TELEVISION JUST around an obligingly elastic corner, its effect upon other mechanical means of entertainment, and especially upon the motion picture, has given rise to some speculation and even apprehension not altogether justified by the facts.

A few motion picture studios have had the rather curious belief that, by entering the radio field with their stars and production talent, they would in some manner be fitting themselves for television when it should come. And this despite the rather reassuring data released from time to time by the Research Council of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, whose vice-chairman, Maj. Nathan Levinson, of the Warner Brothers studio, recently expressed himself of the opinion that television was still five years from any sort of general public acceptance.

The reverse side of this shield may justly be said to be represented by Harry R. Lubcke, director of television for the Don Lee Broadcasting System in Los Angeles, whose hopes for the new art are somewhat brighter than Major Levinson's, but who is emphatic in his view that its present effect upon the motion picture can only be supplementary and helpful wherever the two may join issue.

* * *

Personal views of producers in the motion picture colony on television range from the perhaps chimerical assumption that it is due to replace all other entertainment media in the next few years, to the equally unobservant conclusion that it is still too far in the future to require any great amount of attention on the part of motion picture makers.

Both views may be in need of the light which an examination of the facts about television reveal: what it actually is, when and where its first large-scale development is likely to come, and what, exactly, its relation may be to the motion picture as an art medium.

Television, first of all, as seen upon its receiving screen, is not a completely reflected image in the sense that a still photograph, or a series of still photographs, as in the motion picture, is a completely reflected and static image. It is, rather, a continuously moving electric beam which, beginning at a top corner of the television receiving screen, "weaves" the picture over the whole face of the screen in such rapid motion that it appears to be, what it actually is, photography in motion while it is being televised, and not, as in the motion picture, photography in motion superinduced *after* the photograph has been recorded upon celluloid.

The effect of the two media upon the observer therefore is not quite the same. Television, in its present stage of development, somewhat resembles the earlier "flicker" movies, in which the obtrusive action of the rapidly flickering still photographs was apparent to the beholder. It is also related to the wire photo. Television experts agree that this fluidity of action will eventually be overcome. On the other hand, even if it isn't overcome at once, this will not seriously impede the commercial development of the medium. The public, they contend, will accept the somewhat flickering television image as complacently as it accepted the novelty of the early motion picture, and the radio, when the latter was still subject to sounds that had no place in agreeable entertainment.

* * *

In the same manner, the size of the television screen is defended. An educated public, they contend, will derive as much pleasure from the smaller screen as it does from the present larger motion picture screen, on the same basis which causes it now to get equal pleasure from the small etching or the flowing oil canvas of the same artist. The eye easily adjusts itself to size.

The first effect upon the motion picture of the new medium may actually be to increase the output of the studios by an agreeable percentage, according to Mr. Lubcke. Newsreels, for example, now are used extensively in television experimental broadcasts, and it is more than probable that they will take on added importance in the future commercial television programs.

* * *

This question of commercial sponsoring is the all-important one to the future of television, according to its present developers. With it, some sort of efflorescence of public interest, such as accompanied the later stages of radio, may be expected. Without it, the newest of the arts may wait upon governmental or isolated unprofitable adventure on the part of interested radio and electrical companies, as at present.

But not until the Federal Communications Commission declares that the experimental stages of television have been passed, and that it is a safe and probably lucrative medium of advertising, will the individual commercial program sponsors—at present the very cog of the American system of radio broadcasting—give the television program its necessary impetus and direction.

Motion picture companies expecting to utilize their talent and equipment for television, however, according to Mr. Lubcke, may look for a general scaling down of pay for that talent. Physical cost of television programs will prohibit any undue generosity toward talent, and if this proves a barrier between television and motion picture talent, as it quite possibly may, its result must be, as with radio, the development of new talent fashioned to the needs of the medium. But while this may leave motion pictures somewhat out of the field of television, it will also leave them in undisputed command of their own particular field of endeavor. Eventually, however, it is expected that the talent ranks of the two forms of entertainment will be generally interchangeable.

Television has its message of hope, also, for the people of the stage, who may be eyeing all this mechanical development as only a new challenge to the art they have just succeeded in defending, in isolated sectors, against the hopeless odds of the motion picture.

* * *

Motion picture actors, accustomed to a two-minute space before the camera, and plenty of time to memorize new lines between camera set-ups, will be at some difficulty in reorganizing their method to suit the half-hour and hour spaces before the camera-microphone of the televising outfit. This, however, will be no hardship to the stage performer, accustomed to much the same work in his own medium.

Still arguing the case for the motion picture, it is agreed by all television experts that the motion picture must remain supreme for the present, and possibly always, in any delineation of spectacle, both outdoor and staged. Cutting will be used in television very much as in the pictures, but spectacle seems possible only to the more mobile camera and the large theater screen. The cut, the fade-out, the close-up, the wipe, etc., however, will all be part and parcel of the new medium.

In the end, television may be, as Mr. Lubcke puts it, in relation to the motion picture as the telephone is to the telegraph.

All Photos by Courtesy of National Broadcasting Company

IN A TELEVISION STUDIO

The Iconoscope Turns Its Eye Upon a Fashion Display, With Real Models. So Far, Such Shows Have Been for Experimental Purposes, for the Public Has Yet to See Them by Television Broadcast

In the Life of a Reporter

Being Some Anecdotes About Great Men Who Have Met a Political Journalist During Many Years In and About the Places Where Those Who Make the Government Foregather

By Rush Jones

When President Roosevelt is questioned by the press, as he is twice each week at the White House, the newspapers nowadays give the conferences so much attention that readers might suppose that never before had Presidents had such close relations with reporters.

As a matter of fact, a newspaper reporter stands, and almost always has stood, in the full stream of events, where he both meets and is met by men who are making news. It is one of President Roosevelt's habits to call many reporters by their first names, and it may not be unprecedented for other Presidents and high government officials to do so. But it is not so common for the reporter to call the official by his first name. I did it once, and I blush still to remember it.

William McKinley was the victim of my social error. I called him "Billy." The incident must have occurred in 1894, because McKinley was still Governor of Ohio. I was a young reporter for the old Pittsburgh Dispatch, and one drizzly, coldish night in late October I was walking the platform under the old train shed of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh looking for some traveler of more than ordinary interest to make a story.

* * *

On an old-fashioned baggage truck sat a man in dark clothes. A slouch hat was drawn somewhat over his eyes. He didn't look like a news story, but stories don't always advertise themselves. So I walked toward him.

"Good evening," I said.

The greeting was returned, politely, in a full, well-modulated voice.

"Not very pleasant weather."

"No."

Then I put out some "feelers" which might develop a story, if there was one there. Somewhat to my surprise, the man on the baggage truck knew as much as I did about all the commonplaces broached. A puff of wind tilted a swinging arclight overhead so that the upturned face was revealed momentarily. Out of a sense of kindness to the lonely man, I said, "Why, you look like Billy McKinley!"

"I should—I *am* McKinley," was the smiling and quiet reply.

"Wh—wh—why, you're not Governor McKinley!" I managed to gasp.

"It's all right, my boy," McKinley said, with a reassuring pat on my arm. "I like to hear myself called 'Billy McKinley.'"

Two years later, when he was a presidential candidate and was receiving deputations from all over the country during his famous "front porch" campaign at his home in Canton, Ohio, he laughingly said he remembered that first meeting under the arclight.

As different from Major McKinley as the North Pole from the Equator was Calvin Coolidge, thirtieth President of the United States. President McKinley was a fluent and winning speaker. President Coolidge could say more without the use of words than any man I ever met. It sometimes is said, nowadays, that his reputation for silence is exaggerated. That may be, but he never talked much.

* * *

For example, at a time when Coolidge was the Republican Governor of Massachusetts, just after the World War, the Democratic President, Woodrow Wilson, issued his memorable appeal to the people to uphold the Administration by returning a Democratic Congress. Republicans chose to brand this as a "command," and they objected to it. To me, also, the Wilson ukase seemed high-handed, and I criticized it hotly in the old Boston Evening Record, for which I was reporting politics at the time. I remarked, among other things, that Mr. Wilson was "out-Kaisering the Kaiser" in telling people whom to return to Congress. Half an hour after the paper appeared, I was called on the telephone by Henry F. Long, then Governor Coolidge's secretary, and told to "Come up here" to the State House.

"I can't do it; I'm busy now," I said.

"Come up, I tell you!" Secretary Long said.

"Who orders?" I asked.

"The Commonwealth," was the answer, and I began to wonder what crime I had committed.

I hurried up Beacon Hill, growing more apprehensive at each step. Henry Long, when I stood at his doorway, merely pointed to the Governor's private office.

"Go in," he said.

I rapped at the door.

"Come in," said that unforgettable voice.

I entered. At the executive table sat Governor Coolidge. He was alone, but he had a copy of the Record on the table. Hardly looking at me, he said, "Good morning."

"Yes, your Excellency?" I hazarded.

"Saw the Record," said the head of the Massachusetts government, clipping his words.

"Yes," said I.

"Good-by," said Calvin Coolidge.

I went out.

Mr. Long laughed when he heard what had happened.

"That's the Governor!" he said. "He just wanted you to know that he had seen your story, and liked it. But no comment; that's his way."

When Calvin Coolidge was running for Governor, I had plugged for him day after day in the Daily Record, although I saw him only rarely. But one Saturday afternoon, shortly after his election, I was sent for by the Governor-elect. I went to his little, back-of-the-house suite of rooms on the first floor in the old Adams House.

"Howd'yuh do?" was spoken tersely by the thin lips.

I replied, and then we looked at each other, but the Governor-elect said nothing. Silence may be golden, but not too much of it. Not to me. I felt that if he wouldn't talk, then I must break the quiet. I did a 15-minute monologue. A nod, or "Yes" or "No" was about all that my host contributed to the lop-sided conversation. Then another monologue on my part, and this went on until I said desperately, "Well, Governor, I think I'd better go."

"Saturday afternoon, isn't it?" Mr. Coolidge said. "Thought you'd like to pay me a little visit. Having a good time, aren't you?"

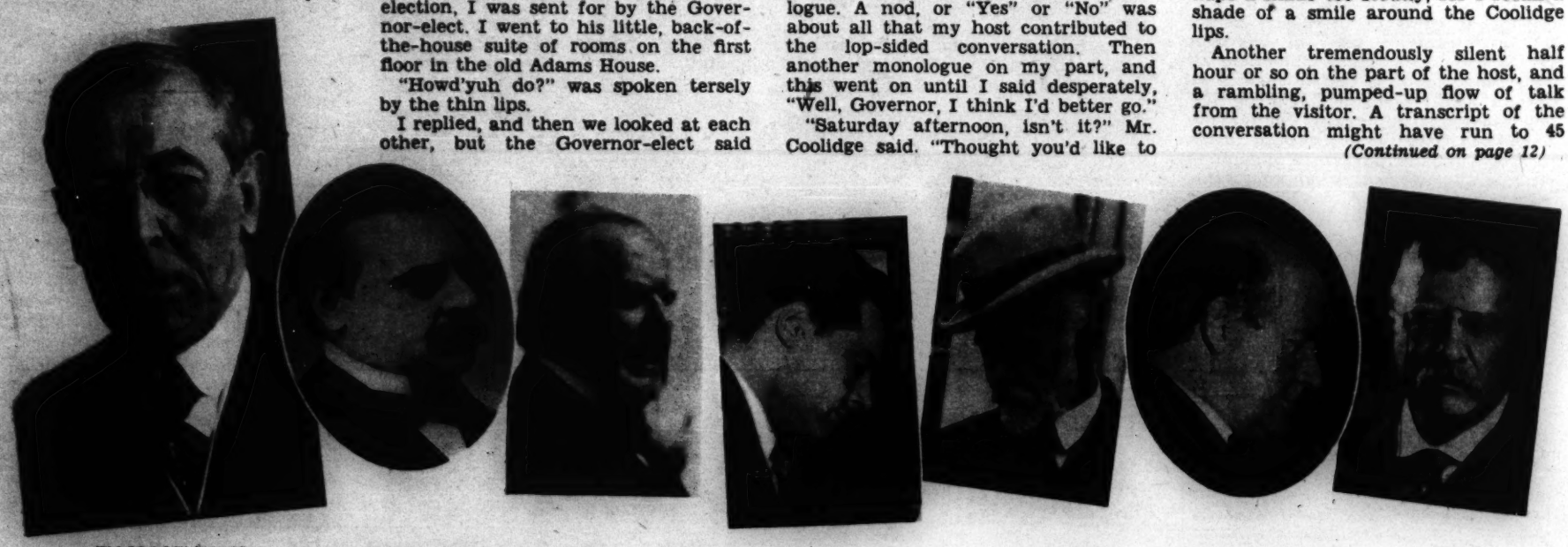
"Oh, yes; oh, yes," I declared, perhaps a shade too stoutly, for I recall a shade of a smile around the Coolidge lips.

Another tremendously silent half hour or so on the part of the host, and a rambling, pumped-up flow of talk from the visitor. A transcript of the conversation might have run to 45

(Continued on page 12)

CALVIN COOLIDGE AT HIS VERMONT HOME — Wide World

As President, He Returned to Plymouth, Vt., Occasionally. Here He Stands on the Road in Front of His Father's House. The Writer of the Accompanying Article Was Beside the Photographer as the Picture Was Made



WOODROW WILSON — "Gave Everything"

GROVER CLEVELAND — "Reverted to Sheriff"

WILLIAM McKINLEY — "Like to Be Called Billy"

HENRY CABOT LODGE JR. — "Learned Politics at Nahant . . ."

HENRY CABOT LODGE — ". . . With Grandfather at the Keystone Place"

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN — "They've All Come True"

THEODORE ROOSEVELT — "One of Eight Presidents"

Photos © Harris & Ewing, Brown Brothers, Keystone

Equal Justice for All

That Ideal Moves the Sponsors of a Plan for the Appointment of Qualified "Public Defenders" as Legal Representatives for Persons Financially Unable to Engage Competent Counsel in Court

By Mayer C. Goldman

HOW SHALL SOCIETY PROTECT the legal rights of *poor* persons accused of crime—presumably innocent, but unable to secure competent counsel or to cope with the powerful machinery of prosecution? How shall the community deal with organized crime and with vicious criminals, racketeers and gangsters—in so far as giving them defense counsel? How shall we eliminate the menace of the crooked criminal lawyer and "lawyer-criminal," who, for pay, attempts to defeat justice for his guilty client?

These vital problems may be logically solved, I believe, through the establishment by law of Public Defenders, or state defense counsel, as a necessary part of the administration of criminal justice.

Society owes a duty to all persons, regardless of race, creed or purse, to protect their fundamental rights to a fair trial, through competent counsel. It likewise must protect itself against organized crime and desperate criminals, now entirely too well defended by disreputable lawyers, who often share the proceeds of crime.

* * *

Although the duty of society is to shield the innocent and punish the guilty, it has signally failed to do either. A drastic change in criminal law is urgent. The state legislatures have either been unwilling, or asleep. Neither they nor the bar associations have thus far assumed the necessary leadership in dealing with this vital social problem. An awakening of the public conscience is necessary to effect that "equality of justice" which, theoretically, is proclaimed under present legal procedure.

There are two evils which violate every concept of the "fair trial" which the Constitution guarantees to every citizen. The rich defendant gets too much defense; the moneyless defendant does not get enough. A modern criminal trial is not so much an inquiry to ascertain the truth, as it is a battle of wits between opposing forces, to obtain partisan advantage.

The "assigned counsel" system, which provides no compensation whatever to lawyers appointed by the court to defend accused poor persons, except in capital cases, has failed to protect either the accused or to satisfy the community. It is as unfair to the lawyer as it is to the accused. Such assigned counsel, even though competent and conscientious (which is not always the fact), lack the necessary funds to make a proper and merited defense. Frequently, assigned counsel wholly fail to measure up to their job—through lack of character, or ability, or experience, or interest. Generally, the accused does not even know the lawyer assigned to him, does not trust him and does not want him. That's the price he pays for a defense—not because he is guilty—but because he is poor. What a travesty on justice!

* * *

There is hope, however, that shortly the Public Defender system will function rather generally throughout the United States. The plan has worked efficiently and economically in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Chicago, Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford and other centers. Its logic and its fundamental justice are no longer debatable. The 1937 Oklahoma Legislature passed a Public Defender law for Tulsa County. The recent report of the Joint Committee of the Junior Bar Conference of the American Bar Association and the Junior Bar Section of the District of Columbia Bar Association recommended, after a comprehensive study of legal aid work and defenders in criminal cases, the "immediate establishment of a Public Defender system for the District of Columbia."

The bills introduced in Congress recently by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas and Congressman Byron N. Scott of California, to establish Public Defenders in every Federal District Court, have aroused nation-wide attention and support. Many communities, notably Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and Washington, are now experimenting with the Defender plan, in one form or another. The organized bar is finally waking up to a realization of the fact that it is its job, to a very large extent, to arouse the public to the need for more effective legal aid work in both criminal and civil cases. The trend in that direction is amply indicated by recent reports made by appropriate committees of the American Bar Association and many state bar groups.

"A Modern Criminal Trial Is Not So Much an Inquiry to Ascertain the Truth as It Is a Battle of Wits Between Opposing Forces, to Obtain Partisan Advantage."

Photos by Wurts Bros., Kaufmann & Fabry

* * *

Perhaps the most significant step forward thus far taken in support of the Public Defender plan, with the possible exception of the actual creation of the office in various American communities, is the fact that the Attorney General of the United States submitted to the Judicial Conference between the Chief Justice of the United States and the Senior United States Circuit Judges, at its September, 1937, session, the subject of proper representation for indigent defendants in criminal cases, and that the conference adopted the following resolution:

> We approve in principle the appointment of a Public Defender where the amount of criminal business of a district court justifies the appointment. In other districts the district judge before whom a criminal case is pending should appoint counsel for indigent defendants unless such assistance is declined by the defendant. In exceptional cases involving a great amount of time and effort on the part of counsel so assigned, suitable provision should be made for compensation for such service, to be fixed by the court and to be a charge against the United States.

The Standing Committee on Legal Aid work of the American Bar Association, in its 1937 annual report, gave much consideration to the Public Defender plan and made this significant statement therein:

> We believe that every man accused of serious crime is absolutely entitled to counsel and that, if he is too poor to employ one, society must furnish him one.

* * *

Undoubtedly, the true solution of the poor man's problem in the criminal courts is through state defense counsel, of character, ability, prestige and resources, who have a definite duty to the people, as well as to the defendant, to see that justice is done. The community must also get a "break" in the courts. Dangerous criminals and organized gangsters, by perverting justice, too often "get away with it." The poor too frequently are the victims of their poverty, and the gangster and the criminal rich too frequently escape punishment. It is easy to convict a poor man. It is becoming increasingly difficult to convict those of financial power and resources.

Although the orthodox bar associations have opposed the Public Defender plan for many years, on the ground that its extension on a national scale might bring about the "socialization of the law," it is significant that the newly organized National Lawyers Guild, at its first national convention in February, 1937, unanimously adopted the writer's resolution for the extension of the official Public Defender system and that the National Economic League, in a nation-wide preferential vote, approved the proposed change. The subject has been discussed on the floor at the last three annual meetings of the American Bar Association, with the result that much of the bar opposition has been disappearing. Lawyers can no longer evade the question of the square deal in the courts, which is so generally understood and approved by laymen.

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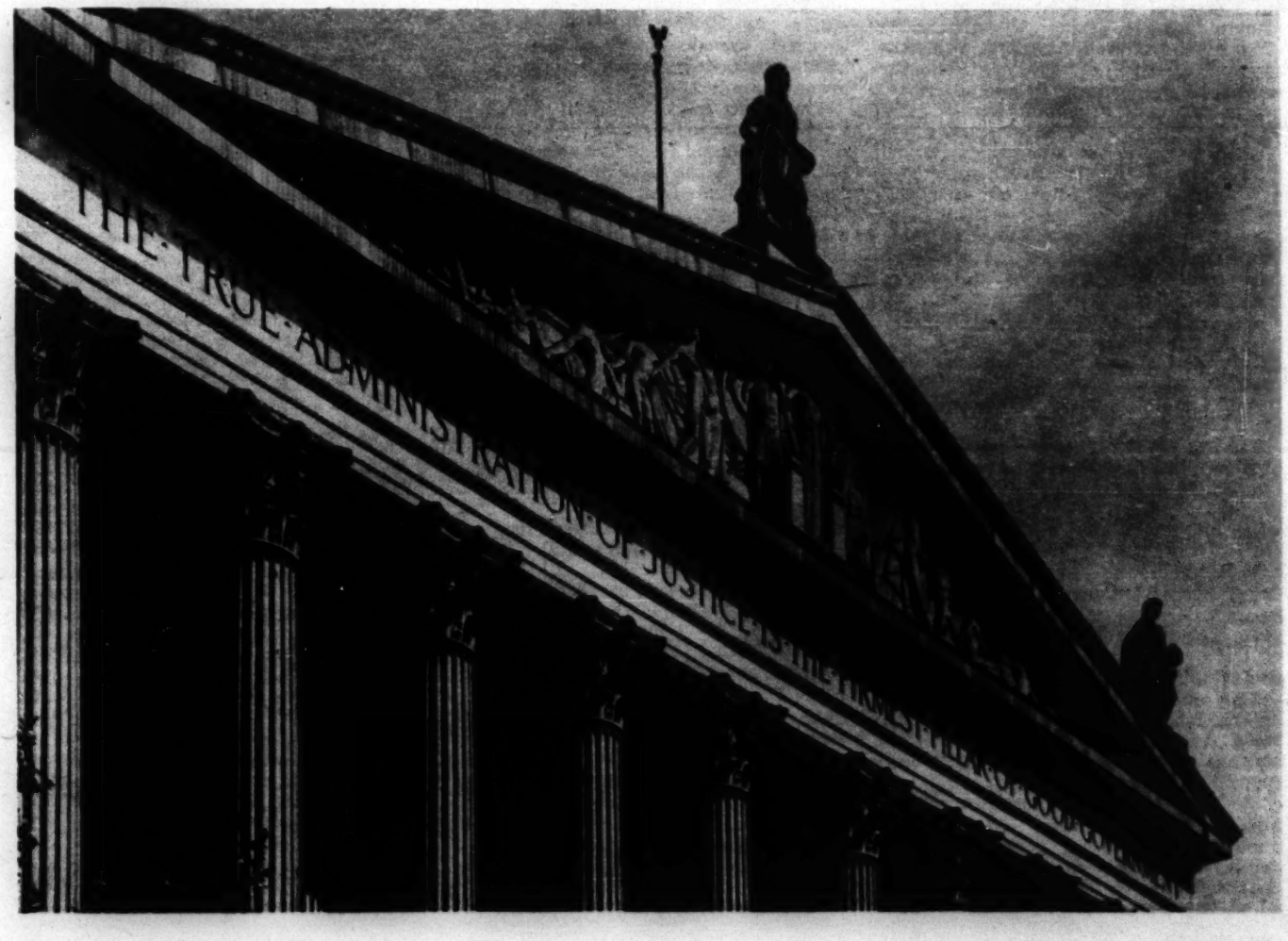
All of the so-called theoretical objections to the Public Defender proposal have been shattered by the successful functioning of that office in various communities. The innocent are amply protected, while the vicious and dangerous criminals are not over-defended. In fact, the professional crook or gangster prefers private counsel for obvious reasons. The one thing which such a criminal does *not* want is *justice*. The guilty get only what they are entitled to—a fair trial—and no more. Justice is the ultimate goal. All the technicalities, stratagems, delays, framed defenses, crooked alibis of the average criminal trial—especially enjoyed by the criminal rich or gangster defendant, able to hire resourceful and able counsel—meet their due resistance when the defense interposed is an honest one and is handled by a lawyer who acts as a Minister of Justice and who will not, for a fee, seek to pervert justice.

Why should a rich or powerful defendant, or a gangster with a record, enjoy an advantage through the law over a poor defendant, perhaps inno-

(Continued on page 12)



Wanted: Three Divers

Or It Might Be Another Trade, but London's Government Employment Exchange, With Thirty Branches, Is Equipped to Bring Together the Job and the Man or Woman Who Can Do It

By John Allan May

Dorien Leigh and Courtesy of London Post Office

SUPPLY MEETS DEMAND: DEMAND MEETS SUPPLY

London's Unemployment Exchange Aims to Replace Relief Queues With Queues of Men Reporting for Work at Factories, as at the Left. A View Outside a Women's Labor Exchange Is Directly Above, While Girls in the London Headquarters of the Ministry of Labor, Using Machines Such as Shown, Flash Messages Back and Forth Concerning Workers Wanting Jobs, and Jobs Wanting Workers

"HULLO! IS THAT THE Employment Exchange? This is the XYZ Company speaking. We need three divers. Yes, divers. To start work on Monday; probably a long job. Can you get 'em for us, please? Thank you."

Having made such a 'phone call to the local Employment Exchange, the manager of our XYZ Company can sit back and forget it; knowing that if there are three jobless divers claiming the required skill anywhere in the 116 square miles of London he will have them up at his office on Monday.

If he had asked for almost any type of wage-earner it would probably have been just the same. Such is London's job-finding system that, almost without exception, every jobless "insured" worker—and there are usually about 150,000 of them—is on tap.

* * *

Let us follow the message sent by the XYZ Company. Suppose the local Employment Exchange, although a large and important one, cannot fill the order for the three men. Immediately a message, giving full particulars of the jobs offered, the pay and the probable length of the engagement, is sent to the London Divisional Office of the Ministry of Labor, hub of this great system, over the teleprinter.

As it is typed out at local exchange it appears on the electrical typewriter at the other end, is torn off, checked, filed, and the particulars sent on over the teleprinter system—one of the largest in the world—to the 30 most important labor exchanges in London simultaneously. With the net out all over London, it probably does not take long for the situations to be filled, and notification of the result sent back to the Divisional Headquarters. And, three London jobless workers have jobs.

That is a very clipped close-up view of the job-finding organization of London at work on a possible request. It focuses the view a little better when one learns that our three mythical diving jobs would be about 1/50,000th of the work that successfully passes through the clearing-house at Divisional Headquarters in a year and approximately 1/200,000th of the vacancies filled by the system in London.

The employment agency activities of the labor exchanges form the reverse side of the Unemployment Insurance picture. Most workers in Britain earning less than £250 a year come under the unemployment insurance scheme. With the exception of domestic workers in private service, employees, employers and State make contributions to this insurance and when the worker is jobless he is able to draw a weekly sum from the labor exchange.

In London there are about 2,250,000 workers insured under the scheme. When any of them are jobless they naturally keep in touch with their local exchange. In this way the exchange becomes an employment agency with practically all available labor at its finger-tips. Should a worker remain jobless for so long that his insurance benefit runs out, he may still be in contact with the exchange through the payment of Unemployment Assistance, a gratuitous dole allowance subject to need.

This leads us up to Numbers 59-62, Queen's Gardens—offices of the London Divisional Headquarters of the Ministry of Labor and hub of the job-finding system that fills more than 500,000 vacancies a year.

Most external signs of activity seem concentrated in one or two rooms, where the phones and teleprinters are at work, and the filing and checking are carried on. Time is the vital factor. Messages are all day pouring in from local exchanges; every half-hour this flow is cut short and over the teleprinters a bulletin is sent out to the 30 exchanges connected to the electric typewriter circuit. Throughout the day this continues, an ebb and flow in the tide of employment. It is a race to get all the data together, for at the end of the day a list of unfilled vacancies is sent upstairs to the printing room, printed and despatched to all 70 local offices in the London area. This list, sometimes 1000 jobs long, has to be hung up in the exchanges for the jobless to see. It is classified under the various types of jobs, and gives as many particulars as possible. The name of the exchange where the vacancy was first registered is given in code for official use.

Headquarters is furnished with lists of surplus labor available at the various exchanges. These lists are particularly useful in connection with those exchanges not connected to the teleprinter system.

"You see we're pretty busy," an official said to me as he pointed round the main room. "That officer over there is phoning through to an exchange not on the teleprinter circuit. The one nearest us with that wad of papers is getting the lists of vacancies for rates of pay and such details. If you wait a minute it will be 12 noon and you will see how we work things."

* * *

Exactly on the hour the single messages coming through on the teleprinters were shut off—special times throughout the day are allotted each main exchange—all the connections were engaged, and two girls with a thick pile of vacancy slips began to type them off as rapidly as possible.

"Of course this is only one room," the official continued. "In this one we are concerned with jobless men only. In the next room there are others going over lists of vacancies for women and juveniles.

"Mind you, we only deal with 25 per cent of vacancies. About 75 per cent are filled by the local exchanges themselves!"

On account of the extent of "women's industries" in the West End of London there is a central women's labor exchange in Great Marlborough Street. This is one of the three specialized exchanges in London. The two others are central depots for vacancies in the building trades and in the hotel and catering trades.

These exchanges have been set up on account of the great demand for workers in these types of employment.

Nowadays, in fact, there would almost be chaos without the specialized exchanges. Specialization in the hotel and catering trades was practically forced on the system by reason of the complex concentration of work of this type in the center and west of London.

A great proportion of the unemployment in London is naturally among unskilled and "casual" laborers. But, nevertheless, it is well to remark that it is reckoned that on the average the whole lot of London's "unemployed" change over every ten weeks. When one says that there are 160,000 jobless workers in London it does not mean that these are always jobless, or represent a large section of permanently jobless persons. Jobs last for a few weeks, perhaps, then there is a period without a job, and then there is another period in work. Some workers have fairly regular employment, some have long periods out of work, but on the whole there is a complete change every two months or so. In fact, in Queen's Gardens, they prefer to call it "transition," rather than "unemployment."

* * *

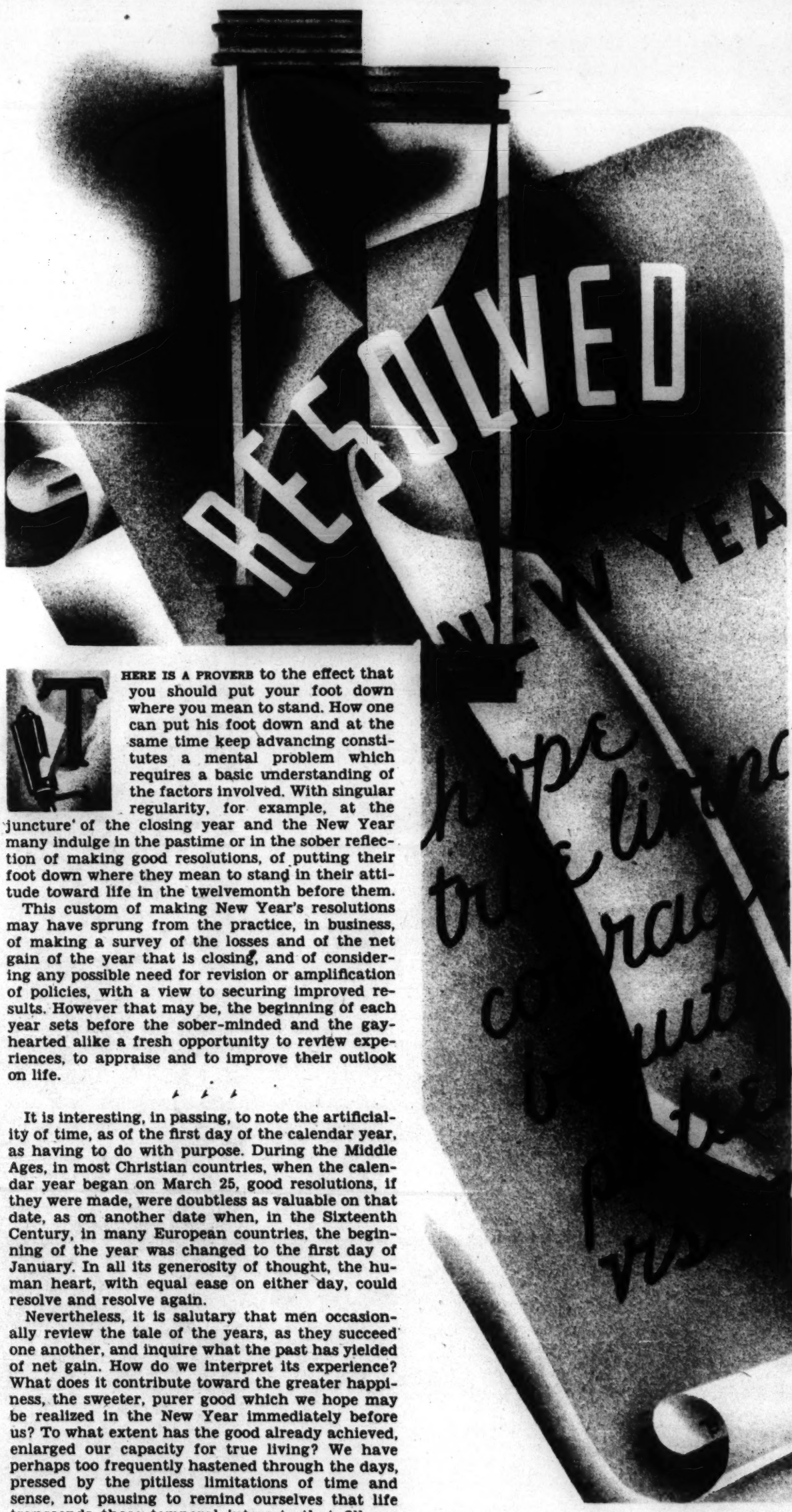
London is fairly well off in the matter of employment, compared with other parts of Britain, and so numbers of young persons, and sometimes whole families, come to London from the depressed areas under the Ministry of Labor's industrial transference scheme. There are training and "reconditioning" centers to help these persons get jobs.

London's employment exchanges are also linked to those of the rest of the country through a national "clearing house" at the Ministry of Labor. Vacancies which cannot be filled in one or other of the nine Divisions of the Ministry are given a national circulation through a periodical list sent out from the national headquarters.

Our divers, for instance, might be needed in Liverpool at a time when Liverpool might not have any divers to spare. Through the national circulation they might be found in some riverside district of London. If they were willing to go to Liverpool, their fares would be advanced to them by the Ministry and afterwards recovered through or from the employer.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS

By Nellie B. Mace



THERE IS A PROVERB to the effect that you should put your foot down where you mean to stand. How one can put his foot down and at the same time keep advancing constitutes a mental problem which requires a basic understanding of the factors involved. With singular regularity, for example, at the juncture of the closing year and the New Year many indulge in the pastime or in the sober reflection of making good resolutions, of putting their foot down where they mean to stand in their attitude toward life in the twelvemonth before them.

This custom of making New Year's resolutions may have sprung from the practice, in business, of making a survey of the losses and of the net gain of the year that is closing, and of considering any possible need for revision or amplification of policies, with a view to securing improved results. However that may be, the beginning of each year sets before the sober-minded and the gay-hearted alike a fresh opportunity to review experiences, to appraise and to improve their outlook on life.

* * *

It is interesting, in passing, to note the artificiality of time, as of the first day of the calendar year, as having to do with purpose. During the Middle Ages, in most Christian countries, when the calendar year began on March 25, good resolutions, if they were made, were doubtless as valuable on that date, as on another date when, in the Sixteenth Century, in many European countries, the beginning of the year was changed to the first day of January. In all its generosity of thought, the human heart, with equal ease on either day, could resolve and resolve again.

Nevertheless, it is salutary that men occasionally review the tale of the years, as they succeed one another, and inquire what the past has yielded of net gain. How do we interpret its experience? What does it contribute toward the greater happiness, the sweeter, purer good which we hope may be realized in the New Year immediately before us? To what extent has the good already achieved, enlarged our capacity for true living? We have perhaps too frequently hastened through the days, pressed by the pitiless limitations of time and sense, not pausing to remind ourselves that life transcends those temporal interests that fill our measured days. And what of those, in these troublous times, who feel that the past experience has impressed upon them a sense of futility, defeat; who look forward through the lens of hopelessness?

* * *

These, as well as the more cheerful, may know that it is in the nobler ranges of spiritual thinking, in the quietness of meditation and prayer, that we clarify our vision, renew our faith in pure ideals, and extract from experience the good which alone can go with us beyond the illusive barriers of one year into the succeeding period. They can determine that the good, which takes no note of time, shall be kept before them to be recognized and availingly adopted. In regarding the present with earnest and appreciative thought, men are enabled to contemplate the unfolding scroll of the New Year with vision, hope, patience, and a right resolution to give due consideration to their fellows, in short, to open new springs of courage and thereby find more of the beauty of true living.

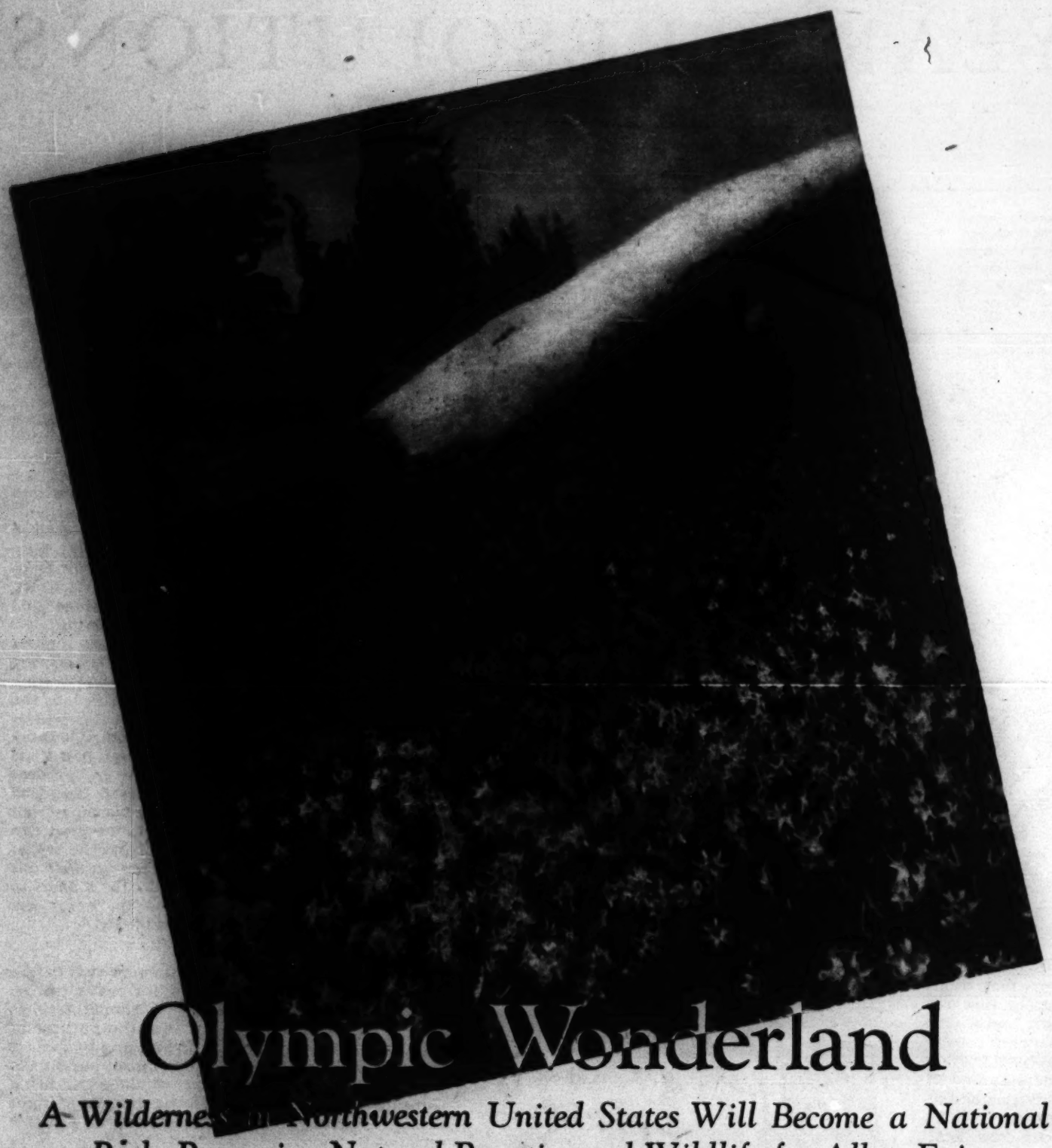
Is life worth living? What is mankind's highest happiness? These questionings of the human heart are not new. The quest for the *summum bonum* has perhaps never been more fully satisfied, or the results more keenly analyzed, than in the experience recorded in Ecclesiastes. Wisdom, pleasure, labor, riches, fame? These the wise man had won; and in retrospect, he set them aside as tasteless and vain, apart from God. He observed that God "hath made everything beautiful in his time;" but because the world is in their heart, "no man can find out the work that God maketh from the beginning to the end." He learned, as many another has at least measurably learned, that "for a man to rejoice, and do good in his life," to "enjoy the good of all his labour, it is the gift of God."

* * *

If we are to make progress in the new year before us, if we are to realize our hope for better things, for happiness and substance, we should resolve, with firmness and constancy, that the purpose of good shall prevail in our own living; and to achieve this end, we shall endeavor to conform our thinking to the divine Principle, which alone can bring us peace, individually, and as the number of right thinkers increases, unite the nations in a better sense of harmony.

As we face the approaching New Year, we see the world horizons deeply clouded. There appears to be no distinct view. Politically and economically, there is no rest. Peace is the need of the hour, the imperative need of mankind. As individuals, we can aid the purpose to world peace. We can honestly, sincerely, fulfill our resolution to keep our own thoughts on the side of that which transcends the material, the fear, the hate, the greed, which is war. We can interpret our purpose in the plain terms of faith, hope, love—confidence in the substance which is imperishable. So shall our lives find the only satisfaction, and their influence for good help the world onward toward the changeless beauty of the goal. To aid this purpose is the great work before us for the New Year, and for all the years. Holding before our vision the ideal of immaterial good, each one can "rejoice in his labour; this is the gift of God."

Mary Baker Eddy says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 277:18), "Whatever weighs in the eternal scale of equity and mercy tips the beam on the right side, where the immortal words and deeds of men alone can settle all questions amicably and satisfactorily."



Olympic Wonderland

A Wilderness in Northwestern United States Will Become a National Park, Preserving Natural Beauties and Wildlife for All to Enjoy

By William G. Schulz

When President Roosevelt, on his recent Far West tour, visited the Olympic Peninsula in western Washington and expressed enthusiastic approval of preliminary plans for the proposed Mount Olympus National Park, national attention was drawn to that remote, seldom-heard-of region.

For the first time, millions of Americans became aware of the existence of that magnificent Olympic wilderness, as yet only partially explored, lying at the extreme northwestern corner of continental United States. But mere news dispatches could tell nothing of the scenic glory of the region—of its vast rain forests, its mountains, glaciers, waterfalls, lakes, rivers, wildlife, and its amazing growth of mosses, lichens and ferns, such as one would scarcely expect to find outside the tropics.

* * *

This is called the most extensive park proposal that has come before the country in a generation. Presidential approval has given the campaign for the park a new impetus, doing much to reduce opposition to the plan and bringing closer to an understanding the many park friends who had been in disagreement over boundaries. Representative Monrad C. Wallgren of Everett, Washington, who twice sponsored bills in Congress to establish an Olympic park, first in 1935, again in 1937, announced that he would introduce a new bill, calling for a still larger park. Each of his other bills, though approved by the House Public Lands Committee, failed to come to a vote because of a crowded legislative calendar.

For a long time the proposed park had been a controversial issue, its opponents arguing that it would "lock up" too much timber and upset the prevailing economy of the peninsula. The original Wallgren bill called for a park of 728,360 acres. But early in 1937, when the second bill appeared, eliminating 128,000 acres of forest from the first bill and adding certain high, rugged mountain areas on the east, the opposition was largely placated. By now, it had become pretty generally conceded that a park should be established. The one real point of issue was: How large should it be? Such was the state of affairs when President Roosevelt urged the "largest possible park."

The Olympic Peninsula, far from being a mere neck of land jutting out into the water, is really a geographical entity in itself. It lies west and north of Puget Sound, though no legal boundaries exist to distinguish it from the rest of Washington. Draw a line from Grays Harbor (on the west coast) eastward to Olympia. Then all territory north of that line, west of the lower end of Puget Sound, and west of Hood Canal (an arm of the sound), is what is generally known as the Olympic Peninsula.

The peninsula has an area of about 5800 square miles, equal to Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. On the north it is bounded by the Strait of Juan de Fuca, a long, narrow, tide-swept arm reaching in a hundred miles from the open Pacific to unite with Puget Sound. North across this strait lies Vancouver Island, at the southeastern tip of which is placid, flower-gardened, English-atmosphered Victoria, capital city of British Columbia. On the west it exposes a long coastline to the waters of the North Pacific.

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To reach the peninsula by automobile, one now has a choice of two main routes. From Seattle, one drives north a few miles to Edmonds and ferries across the sound to Port Ludlow. From Olympia, state capital, no ferrying is necessary. A third entrance will be available when Tacoma gets its much-hoped-for Narrows Bridge, which will span the narrow neck of the sound separating that city (on the mainland) from the peninsula. In addition, frequent ferry service is available from Seattle directly to Port Townsend and Port Angeles, largest peninsula cities on the north.

The peninsula is belted along its outer fringe by the recently completed Olympic Highway. The complete loop drive requires a full day. In short stretches along the west the highway skirts the rocky, picturesque seacoast, elsewhere traversing miles of dense forest, and the Quinault Indian Reservation; and on the north, near Port Angeles, tracing the southern shore of Lake Crescent.

The interior of the peninsula is inaccessible save by trail, being one great mountain mass, always ice-covered in its upper regions, and in its lower portions supporting a vast, dense sweep of evergreen coniferous forest that flows down over the ridges into the spacious river valleys and spreads out over the flat coastal lowlands. In a number of places, however, stub roads run off the highway a few miles into the interior. Hence visitors not wishing to "rough it" on the trail may still see much of the high mountain country and penetrate the interior forests.

* * *

In the heart of the peninsula lies Mount Olympus National Monument, established in 1909 by proclamation of President Theodore Roosevelt, with an area of about 600,000 acres. It was administered by the U. S. Forest Service until 1933, when it was transferred to the National Park Service. Between 1912 and 1929 it was three times reduced by subsequent presidential proclamations, until today only 298,000 acres, or less than half the original, remain. It is completely surrounded by the Olympic National Forest, which has a total of 1,445,168 acres under forest service administration. It is now proposed to enlarge the monument into a park merely by transferring some of the national forest acreage to national park status—or from one federal bureau to another. Little privately-owned land is involved.

High up in the interior mountains is what is reported to be the heaviest snowfall in the country, producing one of the largest glacier systems on the continent. In these massive snow and ice fountains many rivers have their source, slashing narrow, deep canyons the first few miles of their descent, their turgid waters whitish with gla-

MOUNTAINS AND FLOWERS

An Avalanche of Lilies on the Hob-Solduc Divide, as Pictured at the Top of the Page, Is One of Many Such Patches, Each Containing Tens of Thousands of Flowers, to Be Found in the High Alpine Meadows Throughout the Olympics. . . . A Series of Ridges, Heavily Timbered, Leading Up to the Higher Peaks, and Typical of the Mount Olympus National Park Area, Is at the Right

cial silt, farther down broadening to form spacious U-shaped valleys which extend with level floors to the sea.

Highest of the Olympic peaks is Mount Olympus, with an elevation of 7915 feet, according to findings of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Let no one be misled by this apparently modest elevation into underestimating the magnitude of these mountains, for they rise directly from sea level. Sea level is their base level, and any rise from sea level to almost 8000 feet is a tremendous sweep of mountain.

But for all the majesty of its mountains, its forests are the chief splendor of the Olympic wonderland, principally those in the great river valleys of the west and north, the Hoh, Bogachiel, Queets, Soleduc, Clearwater, Quinault, Calawah and Elwha Rivers, and their tributaries. Here is the greatest, single, unbroken, virgin growth of rain forest in the western temperate zone, with the finest stands of Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, western or lowland hemlock and western red cedar in existence. The park of 728,000 acres originally proposed by Mr. Wallgren embraced the finest of this forest, and these same boundaries are again being urged as the minimum area for the park.

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These were the boundaries which started the controversy back in 1935 with introduction of the first Wallgren bill. Both lumbermen and U. S. Forest Service officials asserted that to lock up so much timber would injure the peninsula's economic stability. Sportsmen opposed the park since hunting is prohibited in national parks, though fishing is allowed. Forest Service officials further stated that their policy of multiple use, applied in all national forests, would adequately conserve both the natural resources and recreational values—a policy which permits regulated logging, grazing, development of minerals and hydroelectric power, and recreation.

Park proponents, backed by the National Park Service, asserted that national parks, far from "locking up" natural resources, maintain them in their pristine natural beauty, unspoiled and thus open them up to the highest of all uses—human enjoyment and inspiration. They replied that the national forest primitive area embraced only high, rugged, inaccessible, thinly-forested mountain country; and, furthermore, was subject to reduction or complete revocation at any time upon order of the Secretary of Agriculture, by whose order it was established, whereas a national park, established by act of Congress, could be altered only by such act. Then they pointed out that Washington, though ranking only third in volume of standing timber, being exceeded by Oregon and California, has for over a generation ranked first in annual cut, its cut most of this time equaling or exceeding the Oregon-California cut combined, until today (according to Forest Service figures) only half the original stand remains.

Foresters of the National Park Service assert that of the estimated stand of 14 billion feet within this area, only about 35 per cent is commercially available, and that to withdraw it from logging would not injure the peninsula's lumbering industry. This industry centers around the Grays Harbor cities of Aberdeen and Hoquiam. Yet, say foresters, the Grays Harbor mills alone,

GREAT TREES AND BLUE LAKES

A Characteristic Stand of Sitka Spruce in the Hoh Valley Is Above, While Lake Crescent, at the Left, Is One of the Sights on the New Olympic Highway

All Photos by Asahel Curtis, Courtesy U. S. Department of the Interior

at present rates of cutting, would use up in a brief four years this 35 per cent. Should this world-unique timber, they ask, with many trees 400 and 500 years old or more, be sacrificed for boards and pulp—when enormous areas would still remain outside the park, adequate to feed ten pulp mills the size of the largest one now operating in the Grays Harbor district if reforestation were practised?

The two handsomest trees of the region are the Sitka spruces and Douglas firs. These spruces were extensively cut during the World War for airplane manufacture. Rearing to heights of 175 and 200 feet, with massive, shaggy crowns, with frequent trunk diameters of 7 and 8 feet at 10 feet above the ground, and with base diameters even greater because of a pronounced buttress swelling, they stand serene and dignified.

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The Douglas fir towers to 200 feet, sometimes to 300 feet, with the giant shafts clear of branches 100 to 150 feet or more. Trees with diameters of 8 to 10 feet are not uncommon, and larger ones can be found.

But most astonishing to the Olympic visitor is the luxuriant growth of mosses, lichens and sword ferns, resembling more the jungles of the Amazon than most northwesterly United States. In some of the river valleys whole forest aisles are engulfed in cascades of yellow-green and brownish lichen. Underneath, the forest floor is littered with fallen logs and underbrush, the former upholstered in green mosses and oxalis.

Throughout the peninsula are hundreds of waterfalls and cascades; and creeks, brooks and runlets are so numerous that they course across the trails every few hundred feet. Most remarkable of the waterfalls are those of isolated, little-known Enchanted Valley, far up the east fork of the Quinault River.

Higher up in the mountains above the main forest zone are numerous subalpine meadows, lush and spring-green after the melting of the snows. Countless wildflowers are sprinkled here, pushing their gay carpets all the way up to lingering snowbanks.

Among the New Books

Surveying Music

Music Since 1900: An Encyclopedic Survey, by Nicolas Slonimsky. New York: Norton. $4.75.

Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians, by Winthrop Parkhurst and L. J. de Bekker. New York: Crown Publishers. $2.75.

Of Men and Music, by Deems Taylor. New York: Simon & Schuster. $2.50.

Wagner's Operas, by Lawrence Gilman. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

From Jehovah to Jazz, by Helen L. Kaufmann. New York: Dodd Mead. $3.

OF THE MAKING of books about music, in particular, there seems to be no end. Here are five, newly arrived, demanding notice.

Mr. Slonimsky's subtitle is no more than a just estimate of his volume. Its most characteristic feature is a descriptive chronology, or, as he calls it, a newsreel of music, listing 1648 events from Jan. 1, 1900, to Aug. 24, 1937, in chronological order. It contains also a biographical dictionary of 2074 composers and musicians who have lived in the twentieth century; and a collection of historical documents of modern music. An amusing item is the list of corrections and additions to Hull (15½ pages), Grove (4½ pages), Riemann (7½ pages) and Moser (2½ pages).

The labor that has gone into this book is almost inconceivable. It has involved correspondence to all parts of the world, endless consultation of newspaper and magazine files in many languages, and examination of more than 3000 scores. Hereafter there will be little excuse for errors of fact in articles on modern music.

Of course, such an aggressively accurate book cries out for the tu quoque. Several minor slips or typographical mistakes have already been pointed out by reviewers. Probably there are few such; how many, one can tell only after long use of the book—unless one wants to spend as much time on it as the author has. So far, we have noted only one omission; the biographical dictionary does not contain the name of Jacques Samossoud, conductor.

Mr. Slonimsky's volume becomes immediately indispensable to anybody dealing with modern music. If it contained also full biographies and lists of all modern composers' works, it would make other reference works on modern music superfluous; but this would be asking too much for one volume.

Messrs. Parkhurst and de Bekker undertake to give us, in one volume, biographies of all important musicians, complete lists of the works of important composers and début dates and leading roles of performers; synopses of important operas; definitions of musical terms; explanation of theory and composition; description of orchestras and orchestration; lists of the chief instrumental compositions; an account of modern music, including "swing," and a complete tabulation of American radio stations.

An ambitious program, one which, if realized, would apparently be the equivalent of a musical education. Yet the book makes a good bid, in a necessarily sketchy way. It will be valuable to the amateur of music. So far, we have failed to find in it not only Samossoud but William Walton. Probably everything depends on the definition of the word important.

Mr. Taylor's book is based on his talks for the radio audience of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. Naturally, with his musical and journalistic background, they are, to invent a phrase, both informative and entertaining.

Mr. Gilman's knowledge of Wagner and his capacity for enthusiasm are probably excelled by few. Therefore, his book, besides giving some account of each of the operas and music dramas, is also a tribute to an artist from a scholarly disciple.

Mrs. Kaufmann sketches the record of music in America, "from psalmody to the present day," for a popular audience. L. A. S.

The Tragedy of the Welsh Coal Miners

Grey Children, by James Hanley. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d.

MR. HANLEY has added a dour but fascinating volume to that literature of work which, after the long interval since Cobbett, is coming into its own again. To call "Grey Children" a book about work is, however, cruel; it is a book about men without work, the tens of thousands of coal miners who for the past seven or eight years have been idle in England's richest coalfield. There, in South Wales, they spin out the empty days, weeks, months and years, barely supported by a dole, subject to the humiliations of charity, the helpless specimens upon which investigators and politicians base their blue books, the defenseless subjects of no doubt well-intentioned but always resented official interrogation. The unemployed, in a community which makes some attempt to look after them, have less individual freedom, less privacy, fewer rights than even the citizens of a totalitarian state. They cease to be human beings in the public mind, and become a "sensation" and "menace" if they riot; a mere problem if they reiterate their protests in an orderly way.

It is the miners' resentment of being regarded as a problem and not as human beings with memories, needs and hopes which is the outstanding note of Mr. Hanley's book. And it is a good book, because, above all, it presents these men, women and children, sitting in their ugly little houses in the perpetual gray drizzle of the scarred Welsh valleys, as people first and problem afterward. Perhaps worse stories might be told of Pennsylvania or other mining areas. I do not know. Mining of all kinds seems to have produced appalling working conditions and gross exploitation of the workers, the world over. When the bad times come, the owner can cut his losses and retire on the profits which have accumulated; the miner is left to live in the defaced and squalid town in penury. It is he who experiences to the full the tragedy of dying trade.

* * *

Mr. Hanley, who was a seaman and railway worker before he became a distinguished novelist, was well equipped to observe this broken world. He was not handicapped by the class barrier which makes understanding of labor problems in England so difficult. He knows the idiom. One after another the men who showed him round and took him into their families become true and sober full-length characters in his book.

The older miner—you are considered old at 40 now—has a lot of time for thinking and gathering information, and he becomes a walking encyclopaedia of the facts about mining. He knows how much coal there is, who draws the profits, who draws the royalties, and how much. He knows all about the managers—more directly important to him than the owners—he knows what happens to you if you hold suspect political beliefs, or if you complain to officials or employers. But he can distinguish, humorously, between grievances and rank injustice.

* * *

His tragedy is many-sided. Often his eight years above ground have so opened his eyes to the exceptional hardship and final wage swindle of the underground life that he dreads to go down again; so he becomes a lost man. He asks why coal is dear, why he and his womenfolk are obliged to scramble for odd bits on the slag heaps when the trucks are shunted out, when just under the soil there is enough coal for hundreds of years, which he cannot touch. He is proud of his federation and its institutes, built up by his own pennies for a couple of generations; but he is saddened by the federation's loss of power and membership and suspicious of the new social centers (he always excepts the one at Trelaw), which have the atmosphere of the poor house and are sapping, he thinks, his political unity. He sees, in fact, not merely the loss of a job, but the break-up of a world. And this is all the more tragic because, in his anger and bewilderment, he tries to prevent his boys going down the pits and at the same time tries to keep them from leaving their homes and their country. Usually he fails. Thousands leave, and rapidly those populous valleys are becoming empty, leaving only the old behind.

This is the kind of story the men told Mr. Hanley. He saw all kinds, from the hopeless, the stoical, to the fervently political. He offers no solution. The tragedy of the old miner in these valleys is that he belongs to an economic and political framework which has gone.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Rodin and Bourdelle

La Sculpture et Rodin, par Antoine Bourdelle. Paris: Emile-Paul Frères.

ON THE twentieth anniversary of the passing of Rodin appears this important testimonial from another master-sculptor, Antoine Bourdelle.

These illustrious names are frequently placed side by side, with the purpose either of uniting them in one expression of admiration or of comparing their genius. The question has often been asked: "Was the creator of the 'Centaur' and the Alvéar Monument, he who has been the collaborator and devoted friend of the creator of 'Eve' and the 'Age of Bronze,' to be considered also as his disciple?" That is one of the questions Bourdelle answers in this book. He analyzes the work of Rodin, shows all its grandeur and beauty, explaining at the same time, his own ideal of art, which is quite different from the concept of Rodin. Nevertheless, he says he owes a great deal to Rodin and feels that any artist who has not been able to learn from him, has missed much in his life.

Bourdelle recalls their common struggles, the victories of one or the other, each one on his own plane and according to his own method. But always he rises above personalities to extol sculpture. At once an art critic and a poet, Bourdelle offers us in this book the secret thoughts of a life consecrated to art. He uses Rodin as a pretext to talk of sculpture. While explaining the work of the creator of the "Porte d'Enfer," Bourdelle considers all the problems which are presented by sculpture.

In certain pages one finds the lyricism which gave so much vitality to the works of the sculptor and was at the very source of his extraordinary genius. These pages will permit many to place Bourdelle not only among the great sculptors but among the great men of his period.

In the preface to this book, Claude Aveline tells much of interest about Bourdelle's life as an artist, his family life and his thoughts, and about the work he left. He recalls a letter Bourdelle wrote him in which he said: "Grief should come only from our own faults which we have wilfully indulged. No misfortune which we have not created has the right to take possession of us."

Reproductions of 22 works of Bourdelle, drawings, water colors and sculptures, of which 19 have never before been published (all relating to Rodin) help in making this book a unique testimonial.

Contrasted English Novels

Starting Point, by C. Day Lewis. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

For Us in the Dark, by Naomi Royde Smith. London: Macmillan. 8s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

MR. DAY LEWIS'S book deals with the careers of four young men who come down from Oxford at the time of the general strike. They are all clever, thoughtful and intensely concerned with their reactions to life, and with the importance of being earnest enough to extract every possible significance from those reactions. There, however, their similarity ends. They differ widely in temperament and character, and their destinies are as divergent as the cardinal points of the compass.

The theme is handled most skillfully. The perplexities and complexities of intellectual youth in its first contact with the world, its rejection of compromise, its egotism and quixotry and its gallant struggle to preserve its integrity amid a welter of confusing issues and sharp experiences have all been admirably interpreted. As one might expect from a poet, Mr. Day Lewis is extraordinarily sensitive to nuances of feeling, and the subtle interplay of thought and emotion. It is a power by which he often startles us into conviction, and which gives a fresh and unexpected turn to much of his writing. The effect is heightened by his unusually vivid prose and witty dialogue; but it is essentially the result of this genuine insight into human nature. His young men are very much alive; and though the tragedy that overtakes one of them is a little difficult to accept, the story, for the most part, springs naturally out of the characters.

The story that Miss Royde Smith has to tell is, on the contrary, always veering toward the bounds of belief, and at periods becomes quite incredible. Nor does it alter the impression at all to be told on the flyleaf of the book that the events are based on fact, and that the characters are drawn from life. Fiction cannot hope to make the best of two worlds, and excuse itself for being unconvincing on the ground that it is not fiction—that is the prerogative of actuality. Nevertheless, although we often reserve our belief, the story scarcely ever fails to hold our attention throughout the whole 640 pages of it. For it is good in the sense of being exciting, and extremely well told, so that we are roused to an uncritical curiosity as to what is going to happen next.

The story centers round the fraud of a woman who passes off another woman's child as her own in order to obtain a legacy. The child is forced into a disastrous marriage at the age of 16, which, after a year, culminates in a tragedy that overwhelms at once the five principal characters in the book. The technical ability with which Miss Royde Smith works up the interest could not be bettered: she knows exactly how to hold us in suspense and how to give us the shock of surprise, and last, but not least, she gradually produces an almost unendurable tension. Her characters, with the possible excepton of the girl herself, are by no means incredible, they are very capably imagined; and it is the fact that we feel we know them so thoroughly that results every now and then in our refusal to credit their actions.

E. F.-B.

The Book Window

The Man Who Was Shakespeare, by Eva Turner Clark (Richard R. Smith, $3.50). Another brief for the Oxford theory.

The Trojan Horse, by Christopher Morley (Lippincott, $2.50). A novel in which Mr. Morley treats the legend of Troy in flippantly modern manner.

It Occurred to Me, by Muriel Lester (Harper, $2). Autobiography of the founder of Kingsley Hall, London.

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The Charming Sister of John Keats

Fanny Keats, by Marie Adami. London: John Murray. 10s. 6d.

THIS BOOK has that special fascination with which epilogues and aftermaths appeal to the susceptible heart. It comes after a wonderful story, and puts the finishing touch. Its atmosphere is therefore somewhat melancholy. Behind the events and the lives portrayed so faithfully in this tale of a long and happy marriage, there lurks the memory and the almost visible presence of the poet. He never leaves the scene. Indeed, as the years pass, and Fanny grows older, and her children mature, we see her brother, her absent but ever-present brother, looming larger and larger as his work and fame grow.

At the opening of this tale, he is just a young man of genius known only "unto a little clan," the confidant and affectionate but otherwise not unusual brother of the little girl who is later to have such an ample life in a foreign land. But when her children and grandchildren are out in the world and set upon careers, we see the old lady still cherishing the bundle of 44 letters written by that now famous hand, letters which the whole English-speaking world has since learned to know and to love. We see her collecting and bequeathing to her descendants, who also show an equal piety in the matter, all pictures, articles and books whose gradual accumulation over her life of 85 years had perhaps hidden the common humanity of her brother and made him as remote as an Olympian. Fanny survived until 1889.

* * *

During her lifetime she had lent to Buxton Forman 42 of the letters, keeping two important ones: that written to her by John at the time of her confirmation, and his last letter to her, dictated by him to Fanny Brawne, at the time when he was leaving England for Rome. Those two letters, with a number of other relics — rings, brooches, locks of the poet's hair, a miniature of Severn—remained in the flat in Madrid, in the keeping of Fanny's grandchildren, until the author of this book went there in 1935 to receive them for transmission to the Keats Museum at Hampstead, London.

The author found in that flat an elderly sister and brother, unmarried children of Fanny's daughter Countess Brockmann. She interviewed them both, and found them charming, dignified, and helpful. With some little ceremony they passed on their long-treasured relics of the poet "as a gift to England," which she sent on their journey via the strong-boxes of the British Embassy. She also visited another relative, the son of Fanny's youngest son, a dental surgeon with a busy practice and modernist pictures on his walls. And he has two children, the last born in 1937.

* * *

The two rings taken back by the author to London were Fanny's wedding ring, which never left her finger from the day she was married in 1826, and a jewelled ring which her grandmother, Mrs. Jennings, wore at Edmonton. It was still being worn by Señora Elena Brockmann in 1935.

The book is well documented, and gracefully written. It has atmosphere, and as I read it I found that again and again I had to stop, so poignant were its pages. Time passing; time causing old intensities to diminish; time hallowing the commonplace, giving an exquisite significance to recalled gestures, habits, scenes; time bringing the unexpected and ever-fruitful changes: that is the drama of this book.

And one thing more. It vindicates, more emphatically even than did Dorothy Hewlett's recent biography of the poet, the character and charm of Fanny Brawne. We are shown her tender friendship for Fanny after the young girl had lost her beloved brother, the care with which she helped her when she emerged into the world from the unsympathetic care of her guardians the Abbeys: the distress which she suffered 10 years later when asked to make public some of the love letters written to her by the poet. That vindication alone would make this book invaluable.

RICHARD CHURCH

Delacroix's Portrait of Chopin (1838) in the Louvre; Reproduced From "The Journal of Eugène Delacroix"

First of the Modernists

The Journal of Eugène Delacroix, translated from the French by Walter Pach. New York: Covici Friede. $7.50.

Now those who have not had access to the Delacroix Journal in the original may understand for themselves the saying among painters that he was the first of the modernists. So much that is merely new is offered as modernist art that there is good reason to wish that the term may one day be abandoned. By modernism, as the term is here used, is meant the restatement, in contemporary terms, of the lasting art elements, the rediscovery in each aesthetic generation of traditions that have deservedly survived, as distinguished from the fads and fashions that made a great noise while they were the vogue but which have now been forgotten, save by the antiquarians.

Here are Delacroix's own words, or their unquestionable equivalent in Mr. Pach's sympathetic translation, setting forth thoughts that are for the most part as pertinent today—a century after they were put on paper—as they are in comment upon this painter's predecessors through the centuries, even back to the Renaissance. Despite his reputation in his own time for being a troublesome and unsound innovator, we are here made to understand that he was supporting the lasting things against the assertions of those who were in the fashion.

Here are some of the things of which he wrote: "Decidedly I was not born to paint stylish pictures. . . . The first and most important thing in painting is contours. (Cold accent on line was then a vogue.) . . . Men of genius say nothing new; they merely say again what has not been said enough. . . . Though an artist may employ all his faculties in a work he is not necessarily overcome by an emotion while accomplishing it. . . . Execution in painting should always have about it something of improvisation. . . . Corot says that Titian, Raphael, Rubens, etc., did their work easily because they did only what they knew well; the only thing is that their scope was more extended than that of the men who paint only landscapes and flowers."

Many of Delacroix's thoughts are of arts other than that of painting, though he is always finding parallels in his discussions of differences in mediums. Many of his ruminations center round the theater and music. He knew Chopin well, and here are set down many first-hand remarks, all illuminating, by the composer and pianist. There are many illustrations from the painter's sketches, giving clear intimations of his vision and talent. Some color plates are also included.

E. C. S.

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Archaeology and the Bible

His Truth Endureth, by James C. Muir. Philadelphia: National Publishing Company. $2.50.

THE IMPORTANCE of the work done by archaeologists in recent decades by way of authenticating Bible history is so great as to be difficult of evaluation. The unbeliever who has scoffed at the Bible narrative as made up largely of myth, folklore and "old wives' tales" will be put to it to deny and disprove what the spade of the archaeologist, supported by careful scholarship, has done to prove as historical the main events of the Old Testament. In fact, it is not too much to assert that literally achaeology proves the accuracy of the Bible in its historical aspects.

While discussing the need for revising much of ancient history in the light of these new revelations, Dr. Muir says, "The early history of accounting, of architecture, and of transportation will have to be revised, but it is worthy of note, not 'one jot or one tittle' of the Bible will have to be revised!" So completely have these late discoveries accorded with the Bible narrative that Dr. Muir feels justified in so sweeping a statement.

* * *

The tremendous influence of these discoveries has not become generally known; and it is recognition of the fact that led the author to produce this volume. Not for the archaeologist, not for the student of theology did the author strive, but rather to make available to the general reader the historical, geographical and cultural background of the Old Testament narrative, thus enhancing interest in the Bible. It is a worthy purpose, admirably executed.

Dr. Muir begins at the beginning, that is, with Genesis. Abraham, who came from Ur of the Chaldees, is given a background that quite upsets the common concept of this man of God as a shepherd nomad, a typical old patriarch, uncultured and unlettered, with his family and his flocks moving across the stage of Palestine, always enshrouded in mystery. The uncovery of at least 20 types of civilization on the site of that same Ur has established the fact that Abraham spent his youth in an advanced civilization, a revelation that sheds much light upon his character as developed in later years. He was no semi-barbaric adventurer, but a man of education, culture and purpose far beyond what has been generally accorded him.

* * *

With this beginning, the author follows the Bible narratives with newly revealed facts as to their contemporaneous settings. He goes into Egypt with the Israelites, dwelling at length upon the revelations incident upon the discovery of the now famous Tell-el-Amarna tablets. The Egypt that Joseph knew is discussed in the light of this knowledge. The exodus and wilderness wanderings, the codes of Hammurabi, of the Hittites, of Moses, are compared in the light of their historical background. In the conquest of Canaan, Israel under the Judges, the coming of the Kings, the Golden Age under David and Solomon, the dissension and captivities, the return and rehabilitation of Israel in its Sacred City, and its subsequent history, are all covered with the same attention to the historical, social and political background as newly revealed.

While the volume is written out of a depth and breadth of scholarship, the style is attractive, even fascinating, in the sure touch given to these truly astounding discoveries. It is a book that students of the Bible will read with both joy and satisfaction—joy in the authentication of a literature they have come to hold as sacred; satisfaction in having its facts buttressed by historical certainty. Numerous photographs of Biblical scenes add substantially to the attractiveness of the volume.

ALBERT P. GILMORE

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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. . In the Life of a Reporter

(Continued from Page 4)

words for Coolidge, and certainly would have run to 45,000 words for Jones. Then came Frank W. Stearns, Mr. Coolidge's good friend. I all but embraced Mr. Stearns; I know I embraced the opportunity to make a quick getaway, because I never felt more "talked-out" and I needed to go where there were lights and music.

Coolidge and McKinley were only two of the eight Presidents of the United States whose activities I have reported during more than a score of years as a reporter. Grover Cleveland was the first. My earliest view of him was when his train stopped in Pittsburgh, when he and his wife were starting on a western honeymoon trip.

It was evening when the train pulled into the station, and most of the city's police force seemed to be encircling it. Democrats had come from throughout western Pennsylvania, adjoining West Virginia, and eastern Ohio to welcome their Chief Executive and his wife. The pair came out on the rear platform, and smiled and bowed to the throng.

* * *

One ardent Democrat, who could not get near enough to the platform to see well, went to the front of the long Pullman car, eluded the police in some way, and climbed to the roof of the car. Then he walked back along the top until he was over the observation platform. The car roof was covered with a thick slime formed by soft coal smoke from the locomotive and wet by fog and a drizzling rain. The venturesome Democrat edged along until he could peer down on the President and his wife. But he forgot that the pitch of the roof on a Pullman is steeper than on ordinary coaches. Suddenly, the man lost his hold and fell, landing astride the President's shoulders and smearing his collar, vest and necktie with the slime of 600 miles of coal smoke.

It was at that moment that President Cleveland reverted to Sheriff Cleveland of Buffalo. His voice boomed, and he hurled the completely terrified man from the rear platform into the waiting arms of the Pittsburgh police. They raised their sticks. But then Mrs. Cleveland stepped forward, extended her white-gloved hands and implored the police.

"Oh, gentlemen, be careful!" she said. "Don't hurt that poor man! He meant no harm! All he wanted was to see my husband—your President!"

The crowd cheered. The police lowered their nightsticks, and the too-ardent Democrat was propelled through the crowd and released.

* * *

No political reporter can ever fail to remember that mighty Democrat, William Jennings Bryan, even though he never quite reached the White House. Willis J. Abbot dubbed him "The Commoner," and the name stuck. I met Mr. Bryan in Pittsburgh in 1896, shortly after his "cross of gold" speech had made him famous. He was campaigning for the Presidency against McKinley.

Fifteen years later, in Boston, I heard Mr. Bryan speak before the Boston City Club. He reminded those present that many of the views he had earlier expounded, and which then were regarded as "radical," had by that time come to be accepted, quite as a matter of course.

The Lodges—Henry Cabot Lodge and his grandson, the present Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.—I've met them both. Once, at the Boston State House, when we were both acting as reporters, I asked the present Senator Lodge how he became interested in politics.

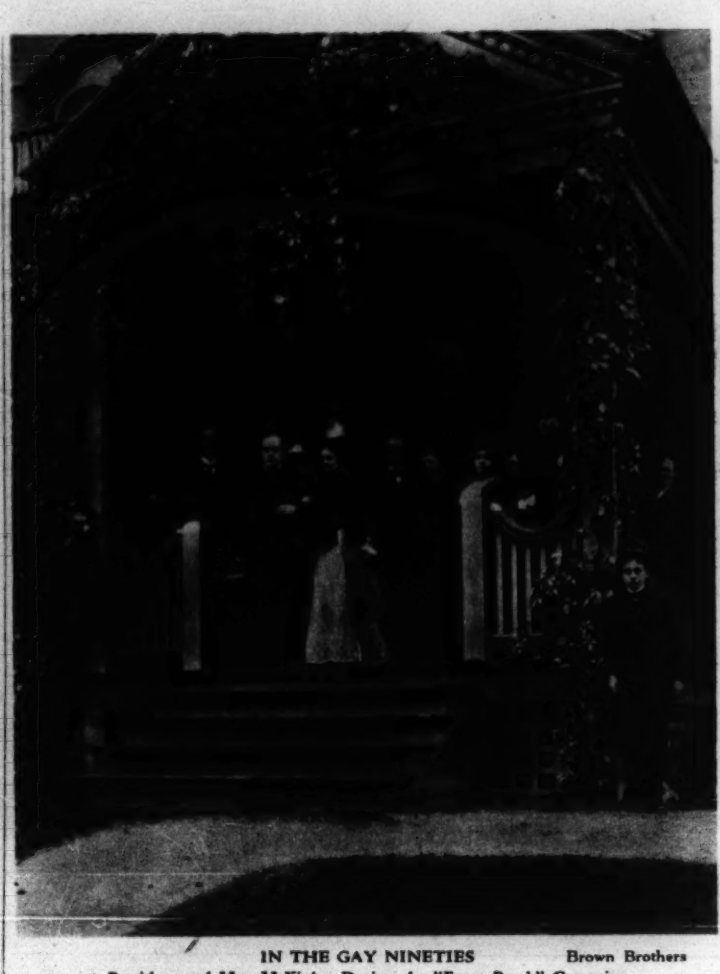
"I'll tell you, Rush," he said. "It was out on the peninsula at Nahant. Often on wintry evenings, when the surf was smashing against the breakwater, we'd gather in a semicircle before the big fireplace, with Grandfather at the keystone place. I'd be on a hassock near the fireplace, watching the logs burn.

"Someone would speak a word or so of politics, and get Grandfather started. I'd pick up my hassock and crawl around the circle with it, and plant it in front of Grandfather's knees. There I would sit, and drink in every word he said, sometimes listening for an hour or more at a time. Then they would rout me out, and it was 'taps' for me that evening. That's how my love for politics and a political life began."

* * *

So, I have been sitting at the knees of political leaders for many years, not in the same way Senator Lodge did, but still in a way to keep my interest in politics constantly whetted. I have met, talked with, shaken hands with, or perhaps just touched elbows with Presidents Cleveland, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, as well as scores of other political leaders.

I've often been asked which of those eight Presidents, out of our 32, seemed to me to be the greatest. Comparisons of that sort are difficult and not very useful, but the ascetic, scholarly face of Woodrow Wilson comes persistently to thought. Considering the liberal and far-sighted measures sponsored by his Administration, I must reckon Wilson as the man of the eight who braved all and gave everything he had for a lofty aim.



IN THE GAY NINETIES — Brown Brothers

President and Mrs. McKinley During the "Front Porch" Campaign

How Coolidge Was Nominated

Out in Chicago, during June of 1920, the Republican National Convention met. A group of Senators and other political schemers managed to have Senator Warren G. Harding nominated for President. They planned to nominate Senator Irving I. Lenroot of Wisconsin as Vice-President.

In "Watching the World Go By," Willis J. Abbot, formerly editor of the Monitor, writes, "But for a Boston political reporter, the nomination would have been made and political history for two decades thereby changed."

That political reporter was Rush Jones, the writer of the accompanying article. In 1919, nine months before the Chicago Convention, he had written in the Boston Evening Record, "What Calvin Coolidge has done in putting down the Boston police strike will make him a formidable candidate for the Presidency nine months hence."

During the nominating speeches for Lenroot, Jones looked up a Massachusetts friend and proposed that they "throw a monkey wrench" into the Senatorial plan to put Lenroot on the ticket. "Get some ambitious western man who wants a place in the sun to spring Coolidge on the convention," Jones suggested. "Let it be flowery and thoroughly breezy."

The next day the convention was to nominate Lenroot, but Wallace McCamant of Oregon caught the attention of the acting chairman, Senator Frank Willis of Ohio, and nominated Coolidge in an eloquent speech. The convention had been long; the delegates wanted to go home. As Mr. Abbot says, also, "partly because the name of Coolidge was known to all the delegates, partly through a desire to 'smash the slate' [the convention], responded with a vote that was nearly unanimous. Coolidge was nominated—and in less than two years sat in the White House."

. . Equal Justice

(Continued from Page 5)

cent, merely because he can hire counsel of his choice and checkmate justice at every turn? Why should one accused person be permitted to choose his lawyer, while another takes the lawyer who is thrust upon him by the court? There is no constitutional right to anyone to choose his own lawyer, despite the general impression of the bar and the public to the contrary. All that the United States Constitution guarantees to *any* accused person is the right to the *"assistance* of counsel."

If he wishes to defend himself, without counsel, he may do so, although in capital cases the court invariably protects the indigent accused by appointing counsel. In New York, a plea of "guilty" by a defendant will not be accepted in a capital case, with or without counsel. In a democracy, where all are considered equal before the law, there is much to be said in favor of compulsory defense for *all* accused persons. The *primary* need, however, is for public defense for accused *poor* persons.

* * *

In criminal cases, where racial and/or religious questions or differences may be involved, it is essential that a defendant be represented by counsel acceptable to his beliefs and loyalties. Under the Public Defender plan, there should be nothing to prevent a sympathetic judicial consideration of any defendant's request that he be given such counsel.

Not only are Public Defenders for the *poor* justified by logic, economy and efficiency, but there is sound reason to urge Public Defenders for *everybody*. Not only must the accused poor person be protected, but the menace of the rich or vicious criminal — aided by crooked lawyers or "lawyer-criminals"—should be wiped out. Eliminate the lawyer who advises the racketeer how and when to break the law, and who often shares in the loot—and organized crime will quickly disappear.

* * *

Perhaps this new slant on the vital need for equal justice for *all* accused persons, as well as for the *community* as a whole, will serve to stimulate the serious thought and consideration of the bar and the public, to the end that popular respect for the administration of justice in our criminal courts may be restored. At present the criminal law and criminal lawyers are in something less than the best repute.

The administration of justice is a public function. It is as much the concern of the Government as the safeguarding of public health or the regulating of conditions of labor, or the control of the education of citizens.

The Public Defender is a step in the direction toward the democracy of justice and, as such, it must appeal to all fair-minded persons. It means a *real* equality before the law.

Royal Forest Saved

Epping Forest and Hainault Forest, both within the Greater London area, have recently become part of the Green Belt—a tract of land surrounding the metropolis which is to be preserved as open space.

These two forests are all that now remains of the royal forest which, in the reign of Charles I, extended over 60,000 acres. Persistent inclosure so reduced the area that when Parliament disafforested Hainault in 1851 only 6000 acres at Epping remained. A Commons Preservation Society was formed to try to stop the menace of inclosure, but it was not until the City of London Corporation joined the movement some years later that they were strong enough to prevent the forest from becoming entirely inclosed. After a legal battle which lasted for three years, the Epping Forest Act of 1878 restored to the public the use of the 6000 acres, which were opened by Queen Victoria in 1882.

In 1902, 551 acres of Hainault Forest, which had been converted into arable land, were bought back for the use of the public at a cost of £21,830. A further 303 acres were acquired in 1934.

Ancient Air Conditioning

Air conditioning generally is thought of as a modern development, yet more than a century ago, when a new building was constructed for the British Parliament, an attempt was made to supply conditioned air.

Through the floors of the House of Commons, 300,000 small holes were bored. Air which had been previously filtered and heated, or cooled if weather conditions required, was circulated through these holes, to keep the parliamentarians comfortable and perhaps temper their debates. Eventually this system was abandoned.

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By All Means—Take a Cabaña

CABAÑA LIFE IS ONE of the distinctive features of the southern winter resort season. It has become almost as indispensable to the social activities of the semi-tropical playspots as Broadway shows and restaurants inevitably are to New York City. One who wants to enjoy his winter sojourn to the fullest must get acquainted with the cabañas, or at least make friends in the cabaña colonies.

You do not know what a cabaña is? In the Spanish, the word means a little cabin, or a shepherd's hut. But at the surfside it attains a more delicate nuance. Someone has aptly called a cabaña a glorified bathhouse. It provides the setting and equipment for enjoying surf bathing to the utmost, or a plunge in a salt-water pool if one does not go into the surf—a place to change clothes at the water's edge, to enjoy a refreshing shower, to relax in a comfortable lounge, to entertain one's guests. With a cabaña boy to do your bidding at the push of a buzzer.

* * *

Take a miniature sitting room, add two dressing rooms, a shower stall and a "front porch"—by all means a porch—and there you have a typical cabaña. All ready for your decorator or your furnishings. Where you may invite your most fastidious guests for swimming. The sitting room—it seems it really is never used to sit in—probably contains beachy-looking tables, perhaps a radio, beach supplies and other facilities. The porch, covered by gay-colored canvas or roofed over, is made comfy with couches, gliders, beach chairs and tables.

Florida abounds in cabañas and cabaña colonies. Many of the large ocean-front hotels have their long rows of gaily decorated ones reaching out toward the surf. Exclusive cabaña clubs, the rendezvous of smart society, are operated like country clubs, with restricted memberships and luxuriously furnished cabañas—for members only. At other colonies, more moderately priced cabañas—less pretentious, of course—are to be leased for the season. Others are available by day or week.

Members of the exclusive clubs vie with each other in fixing up their beach cabins attractively. Little expense is spared to give an artistic and individual touch to decorations and furnishings. By all means, the decorations must be gay and daring.

Often they capture their motifs and colorings from the ocean—whitecaps on a vivid sea, chairs to suggest sea shells, rugs to resemble the beach. One may be outfitted to simulate some part of a ship. Another may strike the modern note.

* * *

As Ziegfeld glorified the American girl, so has Miami Beach glorified the humble cabaña. The exclusive Surf Club is outstanding among cabaña colonies. The elaborate main clubhouse, where high-light events of the winter social season are held, is flanked on either side by two huge horseshoes, each containing more than 100 cabañas. In front of the sea-level cabañas runs a board walk over which nationally known financiers and socialites and titled Europeans stroll after a dip in the Atlantic or in the club's ornate salt water pool. Above the lower level is a second tier of cabañas, duplicates of those below except, perhaps, in furnishings. These cabañas are opened at 10 in the morning and closed at five in the afternoon.

Members of the Surf Club have outdone themselves in making their cabañas attractive. No two are decorated or furnished alike, although, of course, certain standards must be observed in the appointments. One may supply his own furnishings or rent them from the club. Most of the cabaña holders turn the task over to an interior decorator and hope for the best. Members pay cabaña rental of $300 a season, $50 more if shared by two families. This does not include furnishings, however. No food is allowed in the club's cabañas, and bathers may not enter the clubhouse nor the Patio Restaurant in swim suits. So they must go to the café on the ocean-front level for that little snack.

* * *

There are many other cabaña clubs operated on a somewhat similar plan to the Surf Club, at Miami Beach and elsewhere in Florida. The beautiful Bath Club at Miami Beach, which antedates the Surf Club, has its elaborate cabañas arranged in one large horseshoe on the ocean front. Its exclusive membership, rules, fees and restrictions are practically the same as the Surf.

Cabaña clubs at the hotels have proved popular. Not all are on the ocean front, either. For the Nautilus has its large horseshoe of cabañas facing sparkling Biscayne Bay, on a handmade beach. The Roney Plaza has a long row on the Miami Beach front, then another large group of double deckers surrounding the enormous salt water swimming pool just upstairs from the ocean. The Roney Plaza Cabaña Sun Club, one of the three units of the Florida Year Round Club, is open through the year.

At this club, cabañas may be had by members for the winter season for somewhere around $500. And one's guests may be invited at a tax of $1.50, even if he passes inside the gate only to catch a breath. One family may have exclusive use of a cabaña from May through October for $100 if a Year Round clubber, for $150 if not, and $200 if shared by two families, both non-members. The summer guest charge is but 50 cents if the guest swims or goes through the motions. These cabañas are outfitted with chairs but the leaseholder may add anything else he desires.

The Everglades Cabaña Club, also on the ocean front, is more moderately priced. The enormous club at the Deauville and one at the Pancoast are both open the year around. The Beach Club is another attractive seasonal colony in the Miami district.

But let's talk the rest of it over on the front porch of a cabaña.

W. L. W.

Courtesy Florida Year-Round Clubs

FOR A PLACE IN THE SUN

There's Nothing Better Than a Tiny Cabin With Your Own Front Porch. Here Are Several Views of Cabañas in Miami Beach. At the Top Is the Horseshoe Circle at the Macfadden-Deauville; Right, Porch of a Cabaña at the Roney Plaza Sun Club and, Above, Cabaña Interior at the Pancoast Hotel

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. . Japan Views the Conflict

(Continued from Page 2)

the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg Pact.

The present conflict began with little evidence of premeditation on either side and expanded far beyond the expectations which were prevalent in Tokyo in July. At that time it was widely believed that the skirmish at the Marco Polo Bridge would prove a convenient lever for breaking the political and economic deadlock which had existed so long in North China, where China had consistently evaded or refused the pressing Japanese proposals for economic "co-operation." Even after the fighting at Peiping and Tientsin, many Japanese expressed doubt as to whether Central Government troops would be thrown into conflict.

Japan's aims, as they may now be deducted from the generalized declarations of her statesmen and the far from vague movements of her soldiers, may be summarized as follows: North China, understanding by that term the five provinces of Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi and Shantung, are to come under some form of effective Japanese suzerainty. This will serve the double purpose of cutting off the remainder of China from Russia and of opening up for Japanese exploitation the coal of Shansi, the iron of Chahar, the cotton of Hopei. At the same time China's newly formed military strength is to be smashed. In all probability, Japan will also try to bring about some modification of the status of Shanghai, with the idea of strengthening her own position and of detaching this cosmopolitan commercial metropolis more completely from Chinese authority.

Such are the aims. What of the prospects of realizing them? Japanese and Chinese spokesmen both insist that time is on their side and place hopes in the economic exhaustion of their adversary.

But the last word will have been said only when and if Japan completes the occupation of the territory which it has staked out as its strategic and economic preserve in North China and pushes the Chinese back from Shanghai. The wearing possibilities of guerrilla combat would still remain to be tested.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Capitalism . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In relation to the correspondence on this subject in the Magazine Section dated Nov. 3, I submit that consideration from the standpoint of the Golden Rule imposes upon us the obligation of demonstrating quite conclusively that it cannot in a scientific age be impossible to calculate the value of the worker's share in an industry, nor, if the claim can be clearly established, to give to him over and above his wages the interest and the status to which he will be not less entitled than the other shareholders.

To those only indirectly concerned, as well as to those within the industrial circles in which it is an issue of primary importance, this constitutes at once one of the most obvious duties and one of the most inspiring tasks inviting the energies of this generation. As shareholding, management and labor are equal and essential parts of every industrial organization, their interests are identical; and every person contributing service, whether monetary, intellectual or manual, is by virtue of that service entitled to a share in the profit and a voice in the control of the business in proportion to the value of the service contributed. When embodied in the constitution of a company, this abolishes the line of demarcation between the interests of capital and labor, and establishes a complete and equitable partnership between the monetary, intellectual and manual partners in commerce and industry. It is based upon clearly defined accountancy principles which can be universally applied, and fulfills the most exacting requirements of modern industry — theoretically, practically, economically, legally and ethically.

Is it possible to translate the principles of democracy and of the Golden Rule into our industrial practice without conceding these points?

Is there any economic problem in a world teeming with abundance, other than that in an unprecedented era of the advancement of science and of the mechanization of industry, our rapidly increasing productive capacity has outpaced the provision we have made for the distribution of its benefits?

JOHN H. HUGHES
London, England.

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In reply to Mr. Leroy Holmes, I would like to point out that I wrote my article, "Capitalism," because men are protesting against capitalism when they should really protest against the misuse of capital.

If they took the latter step they would soon find that many of those who are mistakenly termed non-owners of capital would have to be proceeded against, as well as many who are mistakenly termed exclusive owners of capital.

Unfortunately, some of my readers read my article with a mind fixed upon a particular theory of capitalism, and for this reason were unable to discern what I had really written.

For instance, If one tries to discuss the nature of money with some folk, they at once reply that "money is the root of all evil." They are so sure it is true, that they are not only unaware that they are misquoting, but they also cannot see that it is the love of money, and not money as such, that causes evil.

This condition also applies to the belief that "non-owners of capital [in the Marxian sense] are continually under the control of the owners of capital." But the history of trade unionism in England proves that to be a wrong theory. And I have yet to learn of a law of God that supports that theory.

We are all capitalists. In some cases we put to use little more than physical strength. In others mechanical, artistic and other forms of skill are developed and used in addition. For the sake of simplicity I will call all of these the primitive capital of a capitalistic life system that is universal and not merely economic.

Now there are some people using this form of capital who, when paid for its use, save some of the payment. In time they accumulate what I will call cultivated capital. Some of these folk eventually use this capital to employ primitive capital. There is nothing wrong so far. And nothing would be wrong if men always used their primitive capital and their cultivated capital morally. The injustices arise out of the misuse of these forms of capital, for they do not exist in such capital, as such, any more than evil exists in money. And that is the point of my article.

Before it will be possible to establish the perfect economic system that all reasonable folk desire, we must change man's viewpoint regarding what is, and what is not, moral in the use of all forms of capital. That fact has to some extent been realized in Russia, and most of the production there, as well as the reward for producing it, is now based upon the capitalist system.

With regard to the use of mathematics in order to test the morality or otherwise of the capitalist system, I would point out that Professor Einstein has mathematically proved to his own satisfaction that morality is not divine. Yet a study of the nature of mathematics, instead of using that principle in the limited manner we still do, reveals that morality cannot be otherwise than divine in origin.

I hope I have now made my point clear. And I would like to assure my correspondents that I am as dissatisfied with the present economic life of the world as they are themselves. Maybe more so.

But as life, truth and reason are spiritual, and no permanent economic improvement can be achieved until all men — and women, of course — can see and understand this tripartite foundation more clearly than they do now, I have come to the conclusion that the real truths of Christianity are more likely to achieve the desired result than can theories of historic materialism, based as they must be upon effects, and not causes.

WALTER SANDON
London, England.

Today's Contributors . .

CHIEF FAR EASTERN correspondent of the Monitor, and author of the recently published book, "Japan Over Asia," WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN describes the reactions of the people of Japan to the nation's undeclared war on China.

FRANK DAUGHERTY is a resident of Hollywood and a writer on subjects having to do with cinema, radio and television. RUSH JONES is a veteran political writer on the Boston staff of The Christian Science Monitor.

The article advocating public defenders is by MAYER C. GOLDMAN, author of a book of that name, "Public Defenders," chairman of the committees on public defenders of the New York State Bar Association and the National Lawyers' Guild. He also is a member of the committee on legal aid work of the American Bar Association.

JOHN ALLAN MAY is a member of the Monitor's London editorial staff. NELLIE B. MACE is a member of the editorial staff of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston.

An enthusiastic worker in the interests of national conservation, WILLIAM G. SCHULZ now lives in Seattle. He has been, until recently, a representative of the Emergency Conservation Committee of New York, and he has explored the Olympic interior of which he writes, by automobile, and on foot and on horseback.

Alaska Salmon Pack

When the United States, in 1867, paid Russia $7,200,000 for the purchase of Alaska, many citizens were openly skeptical as to the worth of the investment. During 1937 the value of the salmon pack alone is expected to reach $40,000,000, nearly six times the price paid for the whole territory.

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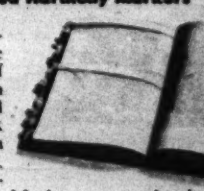

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